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No. 18,901. 號一萬一千九百零一 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1918. 一千九年午戌十一月十七日 第一萬八千九百零一號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH. 中華民國七年十二月十九號 禮拜四

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	9.30 „	„	10 „
9.30 „	to	10.00 „	„	15 „
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.30 p.m.	„	30 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
1.45 „	to	2.15	Sats. only	15 „
2.30 „	to	4.00 „	Every	30 „
2.30 „	to	4.00 „	Sats. only	15 „
4.00 „	to	6.00 „	Every	15 „
6.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 „	to	11.00 a.m.	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	12.30 p.m.	„	10 „
12.30 p.m.	to	1.30 p.m.	„	15 „
2.00 „	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	7.00 „	„	15 „
7.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		dep.	7.30		9.58		3.30			
SHEK LUNG		dep.	8.46		11.17		4.50			
Shum Chun		arr.	10.25		3.00		6.40			
		dep.	10.30	5.06	4.30	12.46	5.45	3.00	8.73	8.30
Sheung Shui		dep.	—	6.12	4.57	11.43	—	3.07	8.34	8.36
Fanling		dep.	—	6.17	4.42	11.57	—	3.11	8.38	8.40
Taipo Market		dep.	—	6.23	4.54	12.09	—	3.22	8.45	8.46
Taipo		dep.	—	6.32	5.00	12.13	—	3.27	8.53	8.54
Shatin		dep.	—	6.44	5.14	12.25	—	3.40	9.03	9.06
Yaumati		dep.	—	6.58	5.29	12.38	—	3.52	9.16	7.07
Hunghom		dep.	—	9.02	5.33	12.42	—	3.58	9.23	—
KOWLOON		arr.	11.10	9.08	5.38	12.46	7.30	4.01	9.26	7.16

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 16 through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave										
KOWLOON		H.K.	7.28	7.58	9.06	10.16	1.06	3.45	8.06	6.06
Hunghom		dep.	6.50	8.06	9.20	10.33	1.18	3.00	8.18	6.18
Yaumati		dep.	6.54	—	9.24	10.37	1.23	—	8.22	6.23
Shatin		dep.	7.03	—	9.32	10.45	1.28	—	8.28	6.28
Taipo		dep.	7.18	—	9.48	10.57	1.40	—	8.41	6.40
Taipo Market		dep.	7.23	—	9.53	11.10	1.53	—	8.54	6.53
Fanling		dep.	7.31	—	10.06	11.14	1.57	—	8.58	6.57
Sheungshui		dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	4.07	6.08
Shum Chun		dep.	7.46	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	4.11	6.10
		arr.	7.50	8.45	10.25	11.32	2.15	3.40	4.16	6.15
SHEK LUNG		dep.	—	8.56	10.40	—	—	3.55	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)		arr.	—	11.50	2.10	—	—	6.50	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.20	Shataukok	dep.	10.27	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

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WAR CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

DEMOBILISATION COMMITTEE.

A bulky volume was presented to Parliament, towards the end of October, containing a selection from the resolutions passed by the Imperial War Conference in June and July last, extracts from the minutes of proceedings, and a series of memoranda submitted to the Conference on various topics which came under discussion. Necessarily, the document covers only part of the ground, since a large portion of the proceedings was of a highly confidential character, while other parts, although not essentially confidential, are unsuitable for publication at the present juncture. Such of the findings and discussions as are disclosed, however, are of considerable interest and importance, and sufficiently demonstrate the need for, and the value of, these periodical consultations of representative Empire statesmen.

The published resolutions deal with numerous topics, of which the principal are:

Demobilisation.
Control of raw materials.
Maintenance of key industries.
Shipping and cable communications.
Control of emigration.
Nationality and naturalisation.
Imperial Court of Appeal.

Below are set out the essential features of the main proposals, grouped, as far as possible, according to subject:

The Conference agreed that an advisory and executive committee to be known as the "Military Demobilisation Committee of the British Empire" should be set up forthwith:

(a) To consist of representatives of the military authorities of the Dominions and Colonies, and of representatives of the War Office, India Office, and Ministry of Shipping, under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for War, or someone deputed by him; the secretariat of the committee to be provided by the Mobilisation Directorate of the War Office.

(b) To consider all military questions of demobilisation affecting the various Governments concerned by:

1. Making decisions in regard to matters of detail;
2. Submitting questions of principle which may arise from time to time to the Government or Governments concerned;
3. Arranging for the fullest interchange of information with regard to plans for demobilisation.

(c) To sit, prior to general demobilisation, at such time as may be considered necessary by the chairman; during demobilisation, as frequently as may be necessary to secure the complete mutual co-ordination of the demobilisation procedure of the various Governments concerned.

CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS.

The Conference agreed that it was necessary to secure for the British Empire and the belligerent Allies the command of certain essential raw materials in order to enable them to repair the effects of the war as soon as possible and to safeguard their industrial requirements, and further expressed the opinion that the Governments of the Empire should make such arrangements against themselves as would ensure that essential raw materials produced within the Empire would be available for the above purposes, and should arrange with the Allied countries to utilise for the same purposes essential raw materials produced in those countries.

To assist the Governments in determining their action in this respect, the Conference recommended:

1. That a committee of its members should first consider the possible methods in each part of the Empire of obtaining command of each of the essential raw materials.

That the Governments represented at the conference should, in the light of the information collected by their representatives on the committee, consult with the representatives of the producers and trades concerned as to the method of obtaining command best suited to each individual commodity.

In pursuance of the policy of freeing the Empire from dependence on German-controlled organisations in respect of non-ferrous metals and ores, the Conference endorsed the principle of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act of the United Kingdom, and recommended the Governments of the Empire to adopt effective measures to carry out this policy.

It further recommended the Governments of the Empire to consider immediately what steps could be taken to co-operate with the efforts of the Imperial Government to promote the successful development of the dye industry in the British Empire, and so to avoid enemy domination over our essential industries.

A resolution was also passed commending to the attention of the various Governments a memorandum submitted to the Conference on the growing importance for naval, military, and industrial use of maintaining and increasing the supply of petroleum.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

In order to maintain satisfactorily the connections, and at the same time encourage commercial and industrial relations, between the different countries of the Empire, the Conference was of opinion that shipping on the principal routes, especially between the heart of the Empire and the Oversea Dominions, including India, could be brought under review by an Inter-Imperial Board on which the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Dependencies should be represented. For this purpose an Imperial Investigation Board, should be appointed, with power to inquire into and report on all matters connected with ocean freights and facilities, and on all matters connected with the development and improvement of the sea communications between the different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and type of ships, and the capacities of harbours; the Board to include, in addition to representatives of the Government concerned, persons with expert knowledge of the problems involved, including representatives of the shipping and trading interests.

It was the opinion of the Conference that it is in the highest interests of the Empire that the rates for telegraphic communications between the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India should be further materially reduced as soon as practicable, and that in order to ensure generally the cheapest and most secure telegraphic communication between the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand it is desirable that they should co-operate in the provision of a State-owned cable across the Atlantic.

For the purpose of encouraging Imperial trade it was considered desirable that the present facilities for inter-Imperial parcels delivery should be enlarged, improved, and co-ordinated, and it was recommended that proposals to this end submitted by the Board of Trade should be examined by the Governments represented at the Conference with a view to the preparation of a detailed scheme.

The Conference was impressed with the importance of securing (a) that an adequate news service should be available in all parts of the British Empire, and (b) that this service should be supplied through British sources. His Majesty's Government were therefore requested to formulate a scheme with these objects in view, on the lines indicated in a memorandum prepared by the Minister of Information, and to submit it for the consideration of the Governments represented.

EMIGRATION AND NATURALISATION.

The Conference reaffirmed the principle in favour of arrangements being made by which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom might be induced to settle in countries under the British flag. It was of opinion that the representatives of the Oversea Dominions in the United Kingdom should keep in the closest touch with any new body established by his Majesty's Government to supervise emigration from the United Kingdom, and that the appointment of a Consultative Committee, not to exceed ten members, on which representatives of the Overseas Dominions should sit, to advise any such body, would afford the best means of co-operation.

With regard to naturalisation, the following resolution was passed by the majority of the Conference, the Canadian representatives abstaining from voting, while the South African representatives recorded dissent:

"This conference is of opinion that legislation should be passed throughout the Empire restricting, for a period after the war, so far as in the circumstances of each country may be possible, the naturalisation of citizens of present enemy countries, and also the acquisition by them of any form of political rights or of land or mining privileges."

In view of the importance of securing uniformity of policy and action throughout the Empire with regard to naturalisation, it was recommended that a special Conference, representative of all parts of the Empire, should be held at the earliest practicable date to examine and report upon any question connected with nationality or naturalisation which any Government represented at the special Conference might desire to raise, and upon any suggestions made for the amendment of the existing law.

IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

On the question of an Imperial Court of Appeal, the Conference was of opinion:

1. That the question of replacing the present dual system of appeal by the constitution of one Imperial Court of Appeal demands the prompt consideration of his Majesty's Government.

2. That the Lord Chancellor should be invited to prepare and circulate to the Governments of the Dominions and of India as soon as possible a memorandum of such proposals as, in the opinion of his Majesty's Government, are practicable for that purpose with a view to decision at the next Imperial Conference.

3. That each such Government as soon as possible thereafter shall communicate to the Government of the United Kingdom its views with regard to such proposals.

Of importance, from the point of view of future Imperial relations, was a resolution affirming the necessity or such a change in administrative arrangements and in the channels of communication between the Governments of the Empire as will bring them more directly in touch with each other, and inviting the Imperial War Cabinet to give immediate consideration to the creation of suitable machinery for this purpose.

Further progress was made towards a settlement of the controversy between India and the Dominions as to the immigration of Indians and their status in those countries, and resolutions were passed recommending the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Mycology, and the holding of a conference to consider the setting up of an Imperial Statistical Bureau.

In a final resolution the Overseas members of the Conference expressed their thanks to the Colonial Secretary for presiding over the deliberations, and put on record "their deep sense of gratitude for the many courtesies which they have received from the Prime Minister and the other members of his Majesty's Government, as well as for the generous hospitality which has been extended to them by the Government and people of the United Kingdom."

A PLEA FOR THE ENGLISH.

"WAS EVER A PEOPLE SO LOUDLY DISPRAISED BY ITS OWN KITH AND KIN?"

[BY JOSEPH CLAYTON.]

Was ever a people so loudly dispraised by its own kith and kin as the English? Did ever a land contain so many prophets and preachers lamenting its shortcomings as England possesses to-day?

We can understand such a naturalized German as Mr. Ellis Barker exhorting us month by month in the *Nineteenth Century and After* to amend our ways (for, thank God, our ways are by no means those of the race of Elsbacher), and we may forgive Mr. Rudyard Kipling, an Anglo Indian, for pointing out our mistakes. But the number of highly respectable persons who deem themselves called and fit (in the words Mr. Montagu Tigg applied to his friend Chevy Slyme) "to sit on a tripod and prophesy to a positively unlimited extent, if supplied with gin and water at the public expense, is surely excessive.

Is the condition of England so desperate, are its fortunes so precarious, and its people so abandoned that there are none to do it reverence? It is only in the trenches and in the camps of Picardy that voices are still raised for England! Only in exile do our hearts, of their fullness, find utterance, and our mouths speak of love for the land where our fathers begat us, and our mothers bore us?

It would almost seem that the test of a good patriot at home was the capacity to discover to the whole world the sins and failings of his native land, and that patriotism was established by swearing your fellow countrymen to be either crooks and scoundrels, or irresponsible idiots and incompetent weaklings. Never has the Press of England been more flamboyantly "patriotic" than in these years of war, and never have its editors been more hospitable to the belittlers of England. The crabbing of the English is apparently a patriotic exercise (provided always the crabber is an enthusiast for getting someone—not himself to join the army and, if needs be, die for England).

And how unjust, irrelevant, and false is all this puling criticism.

IN FOR A BIG FIGHT.

Because in those far-off days of 1914-15, when Englishmen of all ages crowded freely to the colours (knowing nothing save that England was in for a big fight), a few thousand youths, afflicted by caution and in bondage to the ties of family, held aloof, the war became at once to the critics of England and Scotland a tremendous opportunity for denouncing "slackers" and "shirkers." As though the exempted editor was any more ridiculous than the exempted young man of Artemus Ward's fancy—"he was the only son of his mother, a widow, who kept him." Consider all the abuse heaped upon "conscientious objectors."

If there is one characteristic of the English it is—next to their love for sport—a keen enjoyment of personal liberty. And to the enjoyment a steady and profound distrust of logic, clear thinking, and all authority in realms spiritual and mental has been carefully added in the last three hundred years. The result was naturally, a crop of fantastic beliefs of wild, rank sproutings, of faiths and fancies unknown to the rest of Europe. The orgy of free speech was an unmitigated pleasure to many who turned away from the hardest processes of free thought. And then suddenly came the war, followed by Conscription and "Dora." If the price of liberty is eternal vigilance it is certain that one of the fruits of liberty is infernal nonsense. We are a law-abiding people with a very real respect for constituted authority, and a willingness to abide by the refereed decision in sport or politics. But it was too much to expect everybody to accept the new situation. The mental hobby of the "conscientious objector," cultivated as carefully as the prize geranium at the flower show, treasured with all a collector's passion, was dearer to its owner than all else in the world. The fate of England, of Europe, was, and is, quite literally a secondary matter to the "C.O." Why can't we realize cheerfully that the handful of people, to whom there is nothing of particular interest save their own queer self-centred notions, are not an extraordinary phenomenon in a country where personal liberty rampages and where external authority is discouraged from directing the mind or guiding belief? The alternatives to the "C.O." are clear thinking, as in France: the deification of the State, as in Prussia; or the setting up of some machinery that will compel obedience to the discipline of the Catholic Church. Unless we are prepared to adopt one of these alternatives let us, in heaven's name, accept the "conscientious objector" for what he is—a common object of the countryside where nature runs wild, a product of that liberty that gives encouragement to what Mr. Weller, senior, called "every species of gammon." "C.O." who has cropped up over and over again in the past, is a small penalty to pay for the national privilege of thinking what we like about everything.

BRITISH LIBERTY OF SPEECH.

Take the case again of our "pacifists." They too are a familiar product of liberty of speech and utterance. Their very anti-patriotic bias is no new thing in England and their opposition to the Government is rooted in tradition. Many an English Radical openly avowed his preference for Napoleon and regretted the doom of St. Helena. The City of London repeatedly urged peace with France during the Peninsular War. The opposition to the Crimean War was considerable, and far larger still were the numbers in Great Britain who declared the Boers in the right and England in the wrong less than twenty years ago. Perhaps we may regret that our present-day pacifists in the House of Commons lack the vigour and courage of their opinions, and are too content to wring their hands over the crimes of governments; but that must not make us blind to the "pacifist" as a national institution. We have always had him in modern times in England; he is as sorrowful for the rest of the country, as the patriotic person is angry over him. And if they would destroy all "pacifists" the "pacifist" cannot conceal his scorn and horror of the patriot. Both in their respective ways are merely exaggerated types of the average Englishmen—and neither deserve all the nonsense of praise and blame heaped upon them by infatuated adherents.

The essential good nature of the English, quite closely akin to their dislike of remembering past unpleasantnesses and mistakes, and their freedom from personal ill-will in sport—is another matter of reproach in the eyes of their critics.

HATING THE HUN STUNT.

We are always being told to "hate the Hun," to search for the "Hidden Hand," to be stern with Jews. Of course there's no time in the army for this "hating the Hun" stunt. It wants a lot of leisure and a good private income to go in for hatred as a serious business. Anger is quite a good healthy thing, but hatred a permanent, settled hatred, of the deadly, undying kind means occupation of the mind, and if the mind is so occupied it can't, at the same time, be devoted to other things overcoming the Boche, for instance. As a civilian enterprise carried on under comfortable circumstances at home, Hun-hating may be all very well, but it wouldn't do in the army. All sort of things would be forgotten, and discipline would suffer, if soldiers had to give their minds to "hating the Hun." Incidentally, too, the old Christian tradition that we should love our enemies still prevails among soldiers. So that it is very difficult to persuade men in the army that not only are our enemies to be fought and slain and captured but that they must in addition be hated.

As for the "Hidden Hand," hitherto we have mostly known it in our pockets. Why are we now required to be furiously excited over a topic that evidently is a blessing to playwrights, novelists, and other hard-working persons? Thousands of Jews were brought into this country from Poland and Russia some thirty and forty years ago by the Liberal capitalists of the West Riding. These capitalists wanted to grow rich quite quickly and become ennobled. The Jewish labour was far cheaper than British; the capitalists did quickly get rich, they subscribed handsomely to the Liberal Party funds, and were rewarded with titles. What is there to be distressed about in all this? About the time the Polish Jew from East Russia went to Leeds, the German clerk was imported into counting houses of the City of London. He, too, was cheaper. The German clerk often as not a Jew—in the process of enriching business firms in London and Manchester built up a fortune for himself. What about it? Why should the German Jew be called a "Hidden Hand"? and why should the English be reviled for not leaving off their work and scamping about after Jews? Now, if there were no war on there might be time to go to all the theatres where German Jews walk on "hidden hands" and there might even be leisure for the thrills of novelists to whom the hidden hand is but a cloven foot. (Peace hath its horrors no less than war.) But to-day such pastimes are impossible. We remain unconvinced of our guilt in neglecting these opportunities for improvement, all the same, and equally unconvinced that the English deserve all the blame now so lavishly bestowed.

THE ENGLISH AND THEIR SPORTS.

It is not yet certain that baseball is to be played by order throughout England, and that cricket is to be forbidden. While cricket is played and the great names of Fuller Pilch and Alfred Mynn, of "W.G.," and others powerful with King Willow are honoured, men whose deeds at Lords and the Oval, at Old Trafford and Bramhall Lane, and on countless village greens are still recalled, England stands four-square to the winds of heaven. And should cricketers be dismayed at present difficulties; let the real revival in boxing give new courage to all. The land that bred Cribb and Belcher, Tom Sayers, and Jem Mace to name but four of our mighty champions of the ring—("Oh! pity was it that ever corruption should have crept in among them") is to-day raising, in the army mainly, a finer type of pugilist than we have had for generations. Boxing may yet take the place of the old prize-ring as a national sport, and, if we can keep corruption out, may long endure.

A landless, patient, law abiding, good natured, kindly people, averse from logic and clear thinking, are the English. Their sons and daughters have wandered over the face of the earth and made their homes in strange places. Doubtless the English draw to the day when their strength and power shall have passed to their children overseas. It may be, if all the critics of England and prophets of doom are to be believed, that day is at hand.

Meanwhile, it is certain there are some qualities and characteristics of the English not entirely to be condemned.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

Rifle Meeting.

In addition to the events contained in the programme already published, there will be an individual competition, open to second and third class shots only other conditions to be the same as for the Commandant's Competition. There will be no entrance fee for this event, entries for which should be sent in to the Hon. Secretary not later than noon on Saturday, 21st December.

2. Competitors requiring tiffin on the Range (King's Park) on 28th or 29th December are requested to send their names to the Hon. Secretary not later than noon on Monday, 23rd December.

3. Competitors are reminded that ammunition will not be obtainable on the Range.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

CHRISTMAS DAY PATROLS.

The duties of No. 2 Company on December 25th will be performed by exchange arrangement, by No. 2 Platoon and No. 3 Company.

NEW ISSUE OF UNIFORM.

All ranks who have been passed for fresh issue of uniform and/or Caps must forthwith attend at Noordin's shop for measurement. Those who have been measured are warned to attend for fitting. Report-sheets are being issued for non-observance of this order."

BAND.

The practices ordered for Fridays, December 20th and 27th are cancelled.

December 18th, 1918.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUISNE JUSTICE, MR. H. E. GOMPERTZ]

THE PENNINGTON STREET MURDER.

Lee Nok Wan, Yeung Yee and Tak Kwan, Chinese, were indicted for the murder of Leung Sam, at No. 2, Penning ton Street, Hongkong, on November 9th.

The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted. Mr. R. T. Bolton defended the first two prisoners, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin the third.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. S. H. Dutton (foreman), G. Hall, M. J. Danenberg, J. Gray, C. Markham, B. Pestonji and E. R. Thomas.

The Attorney General, in opening the case, warned the jury that they could not take into account against any of or all the prisoners any statement already made, or which might be made, by the prisoners incriminating each other. Such evidence might, on occasion, be turned against the person who gave it, but could not be regarded as against each other. The three prisoners and the deceased seemed to have come to Hongkong from Wuchow about the end of October; at any rate they appeared in the house in Pennington Street, where the murder took place, about that time. The deceased had engaged a room there, but lived there only at intervals, and seemed to be their leader. The first prisoner and his wife occupied the cubicle rented by the deceased, and the other two men slept in the space outside. The principal witness for the prosecution was the 13 year old daughter of the principal tenant of the floor on which the murder took place. At about 3 p.m. on November 9th she saw the three prisoners and the deceased. The other occupants of the floor were the first prisoner's wife, the girl, another woman, who lived in the end room, and her baby. The girl saw the three prisoners going into the room just before 3 p.m. and a little later heard a noise, which she had described as a "banging noise." She looked through some holes in the wall, and saw the deceased being strangled by one or more persons. The girl ran out to the Tobacco Factory, close by, and informed her mother. When she came back she found the first and second prisoners lying on the bed outside the cubicle, and the third prisoner lying on the bed with what she thought to be another man, but what was really the body of Leung Sam. A report was made to the Police, and when they arrived they found the prisoners still there and arrested them.

All three prisoners, continued the Attorney General, had made long statements to the Magistrate. The first prisoner said that he was only a *foki* of the second and third prisoners and another man named Yung On. Their business, in Wuchow, was in foreign dry goods. Yung On had cheated them of some money, and later, when he met Leung Sam, the latter, who said he was a dealer in opium and had many friends in Hongkong, asked him to accompany him to the Colony, which he did. Leung Sam had told him a story of how he was robbed of his opium by some soldiers. When the first prisoner said he had a wife, Leung Sam told him to bring her along, as she could work at making cigarettes. All five of them (the three prisoners, the first prisoner's wife and Leung Sam) then came to Hongkong. They waited for 15 days while Leung Sam looked in vain for his friends, who would give him opium on credit. When they had no money and had pawned everything they could pawn, Leung Sam suggested to the first prisoner that he should pawn his wife and so get money with which to commence some business. On the day on which Leung Sam died, the three prisoners went out at 11 a.m. and returned at 3 p.m. When they returned, the first prisoner went out to buy some tobacco, and, therefore, the other two men went into the house first. As he entered, the first and second prisoners told him that Leung Sam was dead. All of them were frightened, and sat on the bed. They told the girl to go and fetch her parent, and when the latter arrived they told her to report the matter to the Police. There was no quarrel (the first prisoner added) between Leung Sam and himself. Leung Sam had not promised to give them money to go home, though he wasted their time.

The statement made by the second prisoner was very similar to that of the first prisoner in its main features. This man, however, said that he did not know whether Leung Sam killed himself. As regards the theory of suicide, said the Attorney General, the jury must note that it was not possible for the man to have killed himself, because the girdle with which he was strangled was tied three times round his neck with three separate knots. The second prisoner had further said that he had known Leung Sam for three years, and they were very good friends. The girdle was tied to the bed in such a way that only Leung Sam could get at it. He denied telling the Police that Tung Kwan had murdered Leung Sam.

Before the Magistrate the prisoner, Tung Kwan, had said that Leung Sam was not killed by him. They all travelled to Wuchow on the same boat. Leung Sam, who had done business separately in Wuchow, said that he been robbed of $1,200 by soldiers. On the fateful afternoon, in Pennington Street, Hongkong, when they were at the end of their money and wanted to find a way of getting back to Wuchow, they all sat on the same bed and asked Leung Sam to accompany them to look for a boat. Leung Sam pleaded a headache, and the three of them went away, and, having found that a boat was leaving for Wuchow next day, went for a walk and returned home at about 3 p.m. When the second prisoner and he entered the house, they found Leung Sam dead. When the mother of the girl came in she told the Police that he (third prisoner) had murdered Leung Sam. If he had murdered Leung Sam he would have run away. The mother of the girl hated them because they had no money to pay for their board and lodging. She was lying when she said that he (Tung Kwan) was lying on the same bed as the dead man. He was in the cubicle. Furthermore, the girl did not see them fighting with Leung Sam.

The Attorney General, continuing, said that it would be noticed that there was a general denial of bad relations between the three prisoners and the murdered man. On the other hand, there was curious insistence on the extraordinary story about Yung On, who defrauded them of some money. No doubt the jury must have wondered why they had dragged in the story about Yung On, and what motive there could have been for murdering Leung Sam. It was best at this stage, therefore, to refer the jury to the three statements made by the prisoners when the charge was read out to them at the Police Station, two days after the murder. The first prisoner, on that occasion, said that Leung Sam and he were doing opium business together. After doing business very fairly on one occasion, Leung Sam, on the second occasion had conspired with certain soldiers and given them information to seize the opium, which belong jointly to Leung Sam and to him. Later, when he had no money, Leung Sam suggested that the two of them should go to Hongkong. When stranded here, Leung Sam had suggested that he (first prisoner) should pledge his wife to get money sufficient to enable him (Leung Sam) to return to Wuchow, where he would obtain money and return to redeem the first prisoner's wife. Leung Sam then took the wife to pledge her, but first prisoner said he wanted her back. On another occasion Leung Sam wanted to take his partner's wife out at night to pledge her, but he was not allowed to do so. As they had no money, two men strangled Leung Sam to death, but he was not present. This statement, which the prisoner had first made, contained not a suggestion about Yung On. The deceased had done prisoner out of money, had tried to pledge his wife, and they were at the end of their resources. At such a stage, according to the prisoner, the other two men strangled Leung Sam. He did not say he knew nothing about it, though he did say he was not present when it was done. It must be noted, said Mr. Kemp, that there was no evidence against anyone else.

The second prisoner said, at the Police Station, that Leung Sam and Tung Kwan had been dealing in opium. He had raised $400 and gone into the business, and Leung Sam had conspired with certain soldiers to defraud them. As regards the murder, he did not take part in it. It was Tung Kwan who murdered Leung Sam. Again, commented the Attorney-General, there was no suggestion of Yung On.

The third prisoner frankly said, when charged at the Police Station, that he killed Leung Sam because he had devoured up their money by plots. He had defrauded them $1,200 and had induced them to come to Hongkong. Leung Sam,

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

besides defrauding them, wanted to sell the first prisoner's wife.

These statements supplied the motive for the murder. After making these statements, the prisoners had an opportunity of speaking to each other. Later, they told a story that agreed in the main details, and, having no doubt realised the mistake they had made in saying that they had been defrauded by Leung Sam, they made up a story of having been defrauded by a shadowy man named "Yung On." If the jury believed the little girl, they would see that all three went into the prisoner's cubicle and vented their spite on Leung Sam. There was no other theory of any kind as to how he was killed. The three prisoners were the only men there, and they had the motive. When the Police got there, the body was still warm. If as they said, they had no grudge against the man, they would have done the first thing which any friend would have done—taken off the girdle and tried to bring the man back to consciousness. It might be said that they were not guilty because they did not run away. The jury had to remember that murderers did not always run away. These men were strangers in a strange land, they had no friends, no place to run away to, and no money to help them to escape.

Dr. H. MacFarlane said that he had performed a post-mortem examination on the body of Leung Sam. Death was due to asphyxia. He did not favour the idea of suicide, owing to the bruises on the neck.

Questioned by Mr. Billiles, witness said he did not think that the strangling of deceased was the work of one man unless, either the deceased was sleeping at the time and the murderer was very deft, or the deceased was first stunned with a heavy blow.

After further evidence, the hearing was adjourned till this morning.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

"URSULA PRIZE."

The second of the series of races for the above prize was sailed off on Saturday last in a moderate East North-Easterly breeze over the following course: Lyemun Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P.), Channel Rock (P).—Distance, 8½ miles. The race resulted as follows:

Yachts	Handicap on Course. M. S.	Finishing Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Ailsa	Scratch	5 27.44	5.27.44
Bonita	,,	5 18.33	5.18.33
Daphne	,,	5 27 06	5.27.06
Halcyon	,,	D.N.S.	—
Ursula	4.15	D.N.S.	—
Dawn	,,	5.36.51	5.32.36
Lysbeth	,,	5.53.49	5.49.34
Liza	,,	D.N.S.	—
Owl	,,	(Too dark, time not taken)	
Gael	4.58	6.04.45	5.59.57
Toinnette		D.N.S.	—
Joan	,,	D.N.S.	—
Theela	,,	D.N.F.	—
Dorothy	6.23	D.N.S.	—
Asthore	,,	D.N.F.	—

Position	Points for race	Points to date
(1) Bonita	16	27
(2) Daphne	14	30
(3) Ailsa	13	25
(4) Dawn	12	26
(5) Lysbeth	11	11
(6) Gael	10	23
(7) Owl	9	19
Halcyon	—	—
Ursula	—	9
— Liza	—	—
— Toinette	—	—
— Joan	—	8
— Theela	—	—
— Dorothy	—	7
— Asthore	—	

SHORTHAND RESULTS AT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

The following are the results of a Shorthand Examination, held in St. Mary's School, Kowloon:—

Full Certificates:—Mrs. M. F. O'Sullivan, the Misses Barbara Leonard, Carmen F. Garcia, Guiomar Remedios.

Speed (80 words per minute):—Mrs. M. F. O'Sullivan the Misses Barbara Leonard Carmen F. Garcia, Guiomar Remedios.

Speed (60 words per minutes):—The Misses Kathleen Gourdin, Doris Curry, Ethel Curry, Andrewina Forsyth, Leonar d'Assumpcao, Irene Alvares.

Theory:—The Misses Leonar d'Assumpcao, Ethel Curry, Doris Curry, Maria E. Remedios, Maria Gomes, Etelvina Lopes, Grace T. Murray, Charlotte Wahr.

Elementary:—The Misses Maria Gomes, Etelvina Lopes, Grace F. Murray, Dorothy Murray, Charlotte Wahr, Valeska Wahr, Maria E. dos Remedios, Angela Remedios, Alda Remedios, Margret Ramsay, and Alda d'Almeida Franco; and Mrs. M. Smith.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE SERVICES.

The Rev. F. G. B. Hastings, R.N., Hon. Treasurer, S.E.F., acknowledges with thanks the following additional subscriptions to above Fund:—

H.E. C. Severn, C.M.G.	$ 50.00
Mr. A. G. Coppin	25.00
Mr. Ross Thomson	25.00
Mr. G. M. Young	25.00
Mr. G. H. Thomas	20.00
	$ 145.00
	2,660.40
	$2,805.40

TO BE SENT TO THE JAPANESE REFORMATORY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Japanese youth was charged, on remand, with stealing $250 from his master, a Japanese residing on the Praya East.

Defendant stated that he took the money to purchase a passage to Japan.

Mr. Wood informed defendant that the Japanese Consul was going to send him to a reformatory in Japan. The Magistrate hoped that defendant would never again get into trouble.

AN INCORRIGIBLE FISH-VENDOR.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese hawker was charged with selling fish without a license.

Inspector Kent informed the Magistrate that hawkers were becoming a nuisance in the Central District. Defendant had served a sentence of fourteen days in September last for a similar offence, and had subsequently been imprisoned for one month for larceny. According to the regulation, defendant was liable to a fine not exceeding $250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Mr. Melbourne fined defendant $25; in default, a month's hard labour.

THREE KINGS AND NINE KNAVES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, six Chinese pleaded guilty to gambling in No. 9, Wing Sing Street.

Inspector Watt stated that the Police raided the building, by virtue of a warrant, and managed to arrest nine men. There were over a hundred gamblers present, but it was difficult to arrest them as they ran to the rear of the building and jumped through windows. Witness searched the premises and found $4.84, including 80 cents in a box that was evidently the commission for the use of the building. The game played was "Three Kings." Three, of the nine defendants arrested, had failed to appear in Court.

Mr. Melbourne estreated the bails of $5 each of the missing defendants, and fined the others $2 each. The money found on the premises were confiscated.

CHASED WITH AN IRON TRUNCHEON.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, three Chinese were charged with assaulting another Chinese.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

It was stated that a Chinese constable saw the defendants fighting outside a tea-house in Shanghai Street and stopped them. Later on, defendants commenced attacking complainant, and the policeman arrested them. In the first defendant's possession was found an iron truncheon.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the first defendant was a sanitary foreman, and, noticing complainant taking away two buckets of sewage, was under the impression that he was a thief and chased him. He denied assaulting the complainant.

First defendant said that he picked up the truncheon while chasing the complainant.

Mr. Wood fined first defendant $50 for being in unlawful possession of the truncheon, and the rest $10 each for assault.

According to a London message of October 20 Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., announced to his constituents in Bishop Stortford (Hertfordshire) that he had been cited to appear in court as a co-respondent in divorce proceedings which have been instituted by Mr. Bray, the husband of Mrs. Villiers Stuart. Mr. Billing denies the charges.

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107

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World; Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1239

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3365.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

2237

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BETWEEN Hongkong Hotel, Bon Ton, Bennet Freres and Messrs. Powell & Co., Hongkong $307 in notes. Please communicate with Box No 1912, c/o This Office. [2812

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the supply of ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, from 7.15 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1918. [2810

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES and STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to PUBLIC BUSINESS on DECEMBER 23RD, being the WINTER SOLSTICE, on CHRISTMAS DAY, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd JANUARY next, being the NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

T. D. MOORHEAD,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, December 18th, 1918. [2811

G R

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely CLOSED on XMAS and NEW YEAR DAYS. It will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. till Noon on DECEMBER 26TH and JANUARY 2ND.

D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, December 16th, 1918. [2809

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH go to

JAMES STEER,
Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller.
[2742

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

THE Undersigned will not be Responsible for any Debts contracted by Members of the crew of the auxiliary motor schooner "PALAWAN."

F. E. SOUTHARD,
Master A. M. S. "PALAWAN."
[2787

FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long haired Black and White DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No. 743.

Owner can have same by applying at the—
PALACE HOTEL Kowloon.
[2755

CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

Under auspices of Canton Christian College).

ENTRIES CLOSE on DECEMBER 21ST, 1918. Schedule and entry forms may be obtained from the Local Secretary, care of St. Paul's College.

Birds will be taken to and from Canton, free, in charge of European Steward with qualified staff.
[2791

FOR SALE

STANDARD REBUILT TYPEWRITERS. Olivers 6—14" $95; L. C. Smith $95; Monarch $85; Smith Premier $75; cheaper and better nowhere obtainable.

KWONG SANG,
6, Podder Street.
[2806

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as "DIANA" and "DOROTHEA."
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings
[2768

NOTICE.

ANOTHER BLOCK OF HOUSES FOR A HOUSING SCHEME.

THE Undersigned, having acquired the whole of the HOUSES in GRANVILLE TERRACE, Kowloon, are prepared to make arrangements with any person desirous of owning any of these Four-Roomed Houses by purchasing on the instalment system, preference to be given to the present tenants.

J. M. ALVES & CO.
Hongkong, December 7th, 1918. [2796

Buy your
CHRISTMAS TOYS
at
GRACA & CO.,

Zag-zaw Puzzles,	Lotto,
Animal Kut-ups,	Erector,
Picture Books,	Stockings,
Xmas Baskets,	Tinkertoss,

Problem Builder,
Grasshopper Tennis,
Popular Price Dolls,
and many other suitable Gifts.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P. O. Box 630. 1648

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) per Share for account 1918-19 will be payable on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, at St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1918, to SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 14th, 1918. [2804

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 6812 of the above Company for 100 Shares of the Company numbered 10438/62, 25990/26014, 56330/59, 56410/9 and 56684/93 in the name of SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN dated the 17th day of May, 1917, has been CANCELLED by the Company and no rights thereunder will henceforth be recognized. A New Certificate for the said Shares has been issued to and in the name of the said SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in place of the Original Certificate referred to above.

Dated the 16th day of December, 1918.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
[2803

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/224, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for Five Shares numbered 85159 to 85163 inclusive, all Registered in the name of ANNIE MARION HARVEY, has been LOST or STOLEN and should this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 5th January, 1919, a new Certificate for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/224 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By the Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. TABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, December 5th 1918. [2765

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of December 1918, to the 31st December 1918, both days inclusive.

The Rights to Scares in the New Company will accrue to the Shareholders who are on the Register on the 30th day of December, 1918.

All intending transfers should be sent in on or before the 21st December, 1918.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Manager,
2802

WANTED.

LADY wishes to recommend her ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS for passage home to England in return for services. Good traveller.

Apply—
M. W. A.,
60 Peak, Hongkong.
[2784

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

at their premises Hung hom,
THE WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT, &c., &c.,
contained thereon,
LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILDINGS, STOCK AND MACHINE TOOLS.

Comprising:—

Lathes, Planing Machine, Screwing Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine, Slotting Machine, Drilling Machines, Cold Sawing Machine, Weighing Machines Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower, Test Pumps, Engines and Shafting Sundry Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer, Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Coppersmith's Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps, Helmets and dresses (New and second hand), a quantity of Steel Products including Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Rolled Steel, Joists, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass and Copper Tubes, Muntz and Yellow Metal Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tacks, etc.

ALSO

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood framing).

One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel framing).

One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted with 15|20 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene Motor.

AND

One 8 B.H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on page 26 of Bolinders catalogue.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Date of Sale will be published later.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, December 11th, 1918. [2784

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN, LTD.

are prepared to execute

CATERING ORDERS

of every description

BALL SUPPERS

CINDERELLAS

CHRISTMAS and

NEW YEAR PARTIES.

No orders are too large or too small.

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407.
[2508

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

MANAGFRESS.
[2539

R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

58

TO LET

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
248, Des Voeux Road Central.
2747

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
2000

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, THE PEAK, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
[2003

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
COLD
CURE
TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

[19

DEATH.

CARDWELL.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on December 13th, the Rev. J. E. CARDWELL, of the Christian Literature Society, aged 88 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19TH, 1918.

THE "DISARMISTICE."

THE newspapers which are reaching us from Home seem to be singularly behind the times, and remind us that between the end of October and the middle of November of this year history was being made with the rapidity of lightning. The two really anxious days in Great Britain appear to have been those during which the public waited for PRESIDENT WILSON'S reply; one of the most experienced journalists in the House of Commons has described them as "two days of terrible mental agony." Germany, only two months ago, obviously hoped for a "peace by negotiation." PRESIDENT WILSON'S reply is now as famous as his "Second Declaration of Independence," which was issued when the United States entered the war. As a result of it he is now in France, and, whatever happens in regard to the details of the Peace Conference, we know that Great Britain will commence the New Year with a prospect of reducing her daily expenditure from six or seven millions to one million. Very much more than that, however, has been gained. Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS—the experienced journalist, who though, perhaps, a little flippant at times, yet has written some extremely sound original contributions for the London Press—put the case in an amusing, but very practical manner in *London Opinion*. Before Germany had accepted the terms of the Allies, and, therefore, before those terms were known, he made it clear that they would be the test of whether the machinery of the German Moloch had been smashed or only stopped. "Unless the German war-machinery stops dead," he wrote, "ours must work at full speed. Such an Armistice would spell bankruptcy, and think of the business world! Is it to mark time all through the deliberations of the Peace Conference? Is it to be kept in sterile stagnancy while an unbeaten German Army and Navy haggle round a green table? The idea is stark, staring lunacy. The Armistice must be built on bedrock, not on bog. It must be the utter and absolute end of the war. It must not be an armed truce or a Hun-armed truce. It must not be a 'harmistice.' It must be a 'disarmistice.'" And that is what has happened. The Germans are disarmed, and they will have to accept the terms which the Allies think fit to impose upon them. From the speeches of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE we have already obtained an inkling of what those terms will include. For the infamous crimes committed during the war, Germany will be made to pay to the full limit of her capacity.

President WILSON is assured of a great welcome when he visits the metropolis of the British Empire. Just as FOCH was the man in whom we all placed our faith during those nightmare weeks of the German advance and, afterwards, during the more hopeful days of the German retreat, so now do we look to President WILSON for some practical scheme which will ensure that the "disarmistice" is not to last merely for this year, next year, or even for the next ten years. It must be as permanent as human institutions can be made. The task of building up a peace that shall endure comes upon us almost with the same suddenness as that of building up our armies and their supplies of munitions was thrust upon us four years ago. We have every reason, however, to be sanguine. There was no secret diplomacy between President WILSON and Prince MAX. It was exactly like a discussion in the correspondence column of a daily newspaper. The old days of ciphers and whisperings behind closed doors were ended by the firm and outspoken attitude of the President of the United States. The miasma which hung over Europe for centuries has been dispelled by the fresh breezes from the other side of the Atlantic.

We have come to the end of an Age. Perhaps it required some such cataclysm to make an end of some of the bad old ways of government. In the Victorian Age some of us saw the triumph of the Middle-class. Are we to live to witness the great triumph of Democracy? There is no comparison between the electorate of to-day and that of the Victorian era. The mental attitude of everyone is different. Then there was a stolid complacency throughout Great Britain. A thing was either right or wrong; it was settled once and for all, and therefore any further discussion was regarded as useless. Argument was relegated to the lawyers; in ordinary life and conversation it was "bad form." Then CARLYLE and MATTHEW ARNOLD, each in his own way, disturbed the smooth serenity of Society by making men think. Next RUSKIN held aloft the torch of knowledge. Finally it came about in 1910 that the aristocracy as a governing power in Great Britain was swept away for ever. To-day the fate of the whole country, of the Empire, lies in the ballot-papers of the working-classes. Will they fail? We do not doubt that the sound common-sense of the nation will assert itself. All sorts of new ideas are put forward, and the success of the movement for woman's enfranchisement warns us not airily to dismiss a proposal because it is new. "Theories, theories," exclaimed the courtiers of LOUIS XV. when they read Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. "The second edition," said CARLYLE, "was bound in their skins." All these new ideas must be carefully sifted, and used or thrown away according to the way in which they stand the test of discussion. One of the most gifted prophets of the Victorian Age was WILLIAM MORRIS, who penned many wise words, including the following sentence:—"Have you not heard how it has gone with many a cause before now—first, few men heed it; next, most men condemn it; lastly, all men accept it, and the cause is won?" We may remember those words in connection with the "disarmistice," which we want to be permanent and universal. If the Anglo-Saxon race is united on that vital question success is assured.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

The Tientsin branch of St. George's Society has decided to give a ball on April 23rd.

Five more subscription griffins have arrived in the Colony from Shanghai for the February races.

The members of the mission from the Philippines to America, left for New York by the *Fushima Maru*.

The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), Mrs. Lander, and family, have returned to the Colony from Canada.

Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay, C.M.G., British Consul-General at Seoul, has left for home *viâ* Japan, on furlough.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood fined a Chinese $150 for being in unlawful possession of five taels of opium dross.

In the Palace Hotel Billiard Tournament last night Mr Goodman beat Mr. Hart by 250-137. To-night Mr. Green meets Mr. Bax.

Mr. C. L. Sandes, who succeeds Mr. C. Champkin as Manager of the Mercantile Bank, arrived in Hongkong to-day from Bombay.

For keeping an opium divan a Chinese was fined $100 by Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy, yesterday. Several Chinese who were charged with smoking opium were fined $2 each.

A telegram to Shanghai states that Lieut. Ernest Hardman, Machine-Gun Corps (Cavalry), who was taken prisoner by the Germans earlier in the year, has arrived in London "safe and well."

We are informed that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that Mr. Justice Gompertz is going on leave and that the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., will act as Puisne Judge in his absence.

It has been decided to organize a syndicate for economic relief in Siberia (says a message from Tokio). The syndicate, which will be composed of bankers and manufacturers, will be styled "The Far Eastern Industrial Development Association."

Michael Doll?, a Russian, who is a naturalised British subject, has been brought to Hongkong from Shanghai to complete the sentence of two years' hard labour which was inflicted on him by the Mixed Court, Shanghai, for forging rouble notes.

A Chinese was attempting to get off a moving tram-car in Des Vœux Road, on Tuesday afternoon, when he slipped and fell. The wheels of the car ran over one of his legs, as a result of which he is now an inmate in the Government Civil Hospital.

The death is announced at Bangkok of Mr. Joseph Gilles Berlandier, who went to Siam some twenty-five years ago. During the earlier part of his sojourn in the East he lived in Indo China, Hongkong, Java and Malaya. He leaves a widow and four sons and two daughters.

We are asked to announce that no work will be given out or received at the City Hall between Thursday, December 19th, and Monday, January 6th. This is the first holiday the Work Party has had since it began in December, 1915. Work will start again in the New Year on slightly different lines to meet the changed conditions; an announcement will be made regarding this later on. Two new cutters would be welcomed, to take the place of two who have left the Colony.

The Rev. Alexander Theodor Woodman Downing, M.A., the vicar-designate of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, was a foundation scholar of Hatfield Hall, Durham, graduating in 1905. He next studied at Oriel College, Oxford, and Ripon Theological College. He was ordained Deacon in 1908, and Priest 1909 in the Diocese of St. Alban's. Since then he has had a varied experience as Chaplain of the Forces and in other capacities, which eminently fits him for his new charge. Mr. Dowding resigned the living of Milbrook, Plymouth, in order to come out here. The Bishop of the Diocese will induct him at a public service on Monday next at 6 p.m., previous to which a social gathering of the congregation will be held in the Church Hall at 5 o'clock.

WHAT WILL SILVER DO?

The *Daily Telegraph* of October 7th, says:—The position of the white metal after the war is a moot point. On the one hand, the high price ought to stimulate production, though it has not done so yet, and on the other hand, it is believed that the East will absorb much more than ever before, and so prevent any effect on prices from the increased production which should take place now that Mexico is settling down again.

THE WAR.

PREMIER AND THE LABOUR PARTY:

LABOUR MEMBERS' REPLY.

OVERTHROW OF SPANISH MONARCHY PROBABLE.

PREMIER STANDS FOR ABOLITION OF ALL CONSCRIPT ARMIES.

LATEST CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LABOUR.

PREMIER'S DENUNCIATION OF SO CALLED LEADERS.

LONDON, December 13th.

Mr Lloyd George wound up his campaign with a speech at Camberwell, in the course of which he objected to the name "Labour Party" because it did not represent all labour of the United Kingdom. It only represented a small part of labour whose votes would be very largely cast for the Government.

Mr Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Philip Snowden were not manual workers.

The Labour Party was not being run by real labour, but by Pacifists and Bolsheviks pure and simple. It would be unsafe to trust the destinies of the great Empire to it until it was able to overthrow this clique.

He did not wish personally to criticise Mr Ramsay Macdonald, Mr Snowden, Mr Smillie and others, but if they had had their way Belgium and France would have been overrun. Germany would now have the whole continent under her cruel heel and the Channel ports would have been in German hands.

THE LABOUR AND LIBERAL PARTIES.

Continuing, the Premier said:

We should have been slaves and bondsmen of Germany if we listened to those men who are ruling the Labour Party at this moment.

The Premier asserted that the Liberal Party was not entitled to so call itself, as half of it supported the Coalition Party.

Regarding the German payment of war costs, he said that during the first few years she would be unable to pay as much as she could pay later on, because she had also got to repair the ravages of war. Therefore, we must carry the heavy burdens of the war at present.

He was glad to hear that the election had produced very little excitement and passion. It answered those who said that the country would be rent from top to bottom. One extraordinary reason for the calmness of the election was that there was no party which stood at the moment for turning out the Government.

LABOURITES' SPIRITED REPLY.

LONDON, December 14th.

Mr. A. Henderson and Mr. J. Clynes have both replied to the Premier's criticism of the Labour Party.

Mr. Henderson said that Mr. Lloyd George had offered no evidence in support of his statement about the Bolsheviks. On the contrary he (Mr. Henderson) had ample evidence that the Labour Party sought as earnestly as the Premier for the triumph of democratic principles.

Mr Clynes said that it was true that some Labourites had extreme views, but four out of every five Labour candidates before the country had not been chosen by Extremists, but by great Trade Unions. It was not true, therefore, that the policy of the Labour Party had been determined by a few Extremists.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPT ARMIES.

LONDON, December 13th.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, Mr. Lloyd George said that he wished to make it clear beyond all doubt that he stood for the abolition of the conscript armies in all lands.

Without that the Peace Conference would be a failure and a sham.

These great military machines were responsible for the agony the world had passed through, and it would be a poor ending of any Peace Conference that allowed them to continue. Any Delegate that represented Britain in the Peace Conference must labour to that end, the speaker stated.

AMERICAN NAVY TO RETURN

HOME COMING TO BE CELEBRATED BY REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

The Navy Secretary, Mr. J. Daniels, announced that every vessel in the American Navy, now in Europe, which can be spared, will be returning to home waters, arriving about December 23rd.

The home coming will be celebrated by a review.

THE AFTERMATH.

INTERESTING ARTICLE BY GERMAN PROFESSOR.

LONDON, December 14th.

The latest batch of German newspapers, received in London, shows that certainly the more educated classes have no doubts that Germany has been utterly defeated. In this connection, an article in the Conservative newspaper, *Kreutz Zeitung*, by Professor Hoetzsch, is worth quoting as expressing the views of a well-known German student of foreign affairs on the results of the world war. After saying that the political centre of gravity was shifting more and more from Washington to London, the writer proceeds to refer to Britain's "solid alliances." He thinks that Japan must strive earnestly to secure Britain's support "in her difference with the United States in regard to China." On the other hand England becomes of greater value to the United States because of "the American antagonism to Japan." Professor Hoetzsch thinks that in spite of America's importance as regards finance, the decisive power as a result of the total defeat and break up of the Central Powers has shifted to England."

After quoting from a review of the *New Republic*, which regards England as more powerfull in the world now than after Waterloo, Hoetzsch says:—"This is true as against Germany, as against Europe, and also for the immense part of the world. The German fleet, German trade, German colonial power, are destroyed. England's world Empire, which can be very little affected by the application of the Wilsonian right of self-determination in Ireland, and South Africa or India, stands firmer than ever. England has won in East Africa, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, the connection between Egypt and India. She dominates the eastern Mediterranean, the entrance to the Dardanelles and to the Black Sea, and thereby the approach to South Russia, the Caucasus and her connection with Persia. Her position in the western Mediterranean remains unshaken.

By her victory in Belgium, the English domination of the Channel is secured absolutely. By means of the Kiel Canal and her influence upon Norway and Denmark she secures her connection with the Baltic where she will secure influence upon the Russian Hinterland."

AERIAL PROGRESS.

PROBABLE SERVICE TO THE EAST.

LONDON, December 13th.

Mr. Handley Page, in an interview, stated that as soon as the embargo on civilian flying was removed he would start a flying service to India and the East for passengers and freights.

THE DOVER PATROL.

SOME SECRETS OF ITS SUCCESS.

LONDON, December 13th.

Vice Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the Dover Patrol, in a speech, revealed a number of secrets by which the greatest successes against submarines had been achieved.

He explained that the barrage consisted of two lines, specially built of ships able to ride at anchor throughout the stiffest gale and provided with the most powerful searchlights. One line ran from Folkestone to Grimsney, and the second extended across the Channel and seven miles westward. The scores of drifters and small craft which patrolled the intervening interval of darkness were so thick that it was impossible for anything to pass on the surface. Underneath were masses of anti-submarine devices.

The duty of the patrol craft was to attack and prevent submarines passing on the surface; to drive them down to hidden perils below; and to drop depth charges. The measures were so successful that by September 1918, the submarines gave up the Channel passage. There was definite enemy proof to this effect. Between January 1st and September 1918, the Flanders Submarine Flotilla lost 30 U boats of which 17 were identified under the lighted barrage. There were many others which had not been located definitely.

SPANISH POLITICS.

OVERTHROW OF MONARCHY POSSIBLE.

MADRID, December 13th.

The Catalonian Deputies withdrew from the Chamber in a body and left for Barcelona. This ominous act means the revolt of the Catelians, whose demand for autonomy was one of the causes of the recent Ministerial crisis. It may possibly foreshadow the overthrow of the monarchy.

BULGARIAN BRUTALITY.

PRISON CAMP HORRORS.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

The Serbian prisoners-of war camp on the outskirts of Sofia is terrible evidence of that hatred between Bulgarian and Serbian, which runs like a poison through the whole system of the Balkans. A mile from Sofia, near the main road to Radomir, is a muddy compound about three acres in extent, surrounded by barbed wire. In this pen are 103,000 Serbians of all ages, together with 600 Greek civilians, carried off from Serres and Drama, a smaller body of Russians, and a detachment of French. The French were lodged in a few whitewashed mud-huts which the compound contains. The greater majority of the Serbians have lain out in the open day and night, in wind and rain, summer and winter, many of them for three whole years of captivity. They have had no blankets or protection of any kind, and at night pack their wretched bodies close together for warmth like a herd of animals. Their food is 1lb., of dark bread a day. Their so-called soup, which they were preparing while I was there, is just a cauldron of hot water, with a dozen maize-pods in it. For drinking and washing water in this enclosure there is a solitary trickle from one small tap. Thirsty men wait two hours to get near it.

Ten Serbians had died during the night before I went there. In the morning the Bulgarians put their bodies into a cart and carried them away. An hour later the same cart returned bringing the day's bread ration. When a man can no longer stand, his friends carry him into one of the verminous little huts. There he lies until he is dead, and next morning the bread cart carries his carcase away. Three fresh bodies were on the ground when I reached the camp at ten o'clock, and I was taken to see the little earth-floored cabin which with grim irony is called the "hospital." There were five Serbians in it—four just frames of skin and bone. The fifth man lay stretched on his back on the bare ground. His eyes were glazed and fixed, his breath came in quick spasms, and flies were crawling over his face. He looked as if he had but a few more hours of suffering to live. "Does no one come to do anything for these people? Have you never seen a Bulgarian medical officer here?" I asked. "Never," was the emphatic reply of a Serbian and a Greek prisoner who spoke French.

It must be allowed to count in favour of Serbia that all her Bulgarian prisoners whom one has seen on the roads behind the Serbian front were fit, as well fed as the Allied troops themselves, and anything at all but overworked. No sooner was the miserable condition of these Serbian prisoners known than the British Army authorities took steps to do all they could for the survivors. Doctors and medical comforts are already in Sofia to repair as far as may be the terrible scandal that lies at the very door of the Bulgarian Governments.—*Daily Telegraph.*

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN EUROPE.

The Chinese Minister in America has reported that the seats at the Peace Conference in Europe will be arranged in alphabetical order. In this way America will be given the first seat, Britain the second, China the third, and so on.

The Peking Government has sent Wong Chung wai to request Dr. Sun Yat sen to attend the Peace Conference in Europe.

Liang Shih yi, the Speaker of the Upper House, has resigned, and the vice Speaker has been appointed his successor.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 18th.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND PEACE.

The Military Government has urged the Peking Government to settle at an early date the question of sending envoys to the Conference in Europe as the Powers will not recognise envoys sent seperately by the North and South. The Peking Government is requested to appoint delegates to discuss the matter with the Canton delegates in Shanghai.

Tong Shiu yi has been appointed the plenipotentiary of the South to negotiate peace with the North.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO BE REFORMED.

We are informed that Tong Shiu yi has proposed to the M.Ps. that the Military Government should be reformed and be named the "Constitutional Government," as the Military Government is only a Provisional Government. It is said that Tong's proposal has secured approval, and that the change will be carried out.

PRICE OF RICE.

We learn that the price of rice is increasing daily, in spite of the steps taken by the authorities to prevent profiteering. It is reported that rice is being bought at a high price to be sent to Russia.

SILK EXPORTATION.

The Peking Tariff Bureau has ordered the Commercial Chamber in Canton to report upon the condition of silk products in Kwangtung and the prices of various kinds of silks. The suggestion is that exportation may be revived by reducing the tax levied upon silks.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY SALE.

The Treasurer, owing to the lack of money in the Treasury, has requested the Commercial Chamber to invite tenders for the Cement Works, the lands of Tai Sha Tau and the old Yamen of the Kwongchow Prefect. All are Government properties. The reserve price is $700,000.

PICTURES IN GERMAN HANDS

Berlin has transmitted through the wireless stations of the German Government, the following statement: Extensive and very valuable works of art from the regions of Cambrai, Douai, and Valenciennes, partly from museums and partly from private owners, have been received. In order as far as possible to remove them from the possibility of destruction of bombardment, the German Army Command, under expert supervision of well-known art connoisseurs, has had them packed, after a precise inventory as to them had been prepared. In the meantime they have been sent away to a place of safety, from where, after the war, they are to be returned undamaged to their owners. Whilst the art trensures from Cambrai have been taken straight away to the hinterland, the most valuable works of art from the museums of Douai and Lille were taken one and a half years ago to Valenciennes, where they were handed over to the French Director of the Museum for safe custody, after a richly illustrated catalogue had been prepared by him.

An officer at the front has received this letter from his old Indian servant:—"Honoured Enormity,—I have received your Honour's letter saying how many Germans you have killed, and that chickens in England cost nine rupees. May God Almighty bless you both. Here everybody prays that Padshah Salaamat (the King) may conquer the Rajah of Germany and put him into prison; also with his wives and children. All people in the village was assembled to hear the reading of your Honour's letter and gave great praise to the soldiers. When I heard your Honour was bounded (wounded) in the body I remained Hungary, five days eat nothing. Have the kindness to send for me, so that no more harm come to your Honour. Give my salaams to the Lady Sahib and your numerous progenies and by God's grace may they ever increase.—Your faithful servant, X., his cross."

"CHILD LABOUR IN HONGKONG."

LECTURE BY MISS PITT.

A lecture upon the subject of "Child Labour in Hongkong" was delivered, under the auspices of the C.E.M.S., at St. Paul's College on Tuesday evening by Miss Pitt, of Fairlea School. As a sign of the times it is interesting to put on record that this was the first occasion that a lady has addressed the C.E.M.S., or that the meeting of the Society has been thrown open to ladies. Dr Earle presided at the lecture.

Miss Pitt arranged her subject, broadly, under five headings: child labour employed to carry heavy burdens to the higher levels; child labour in factories, child labour in the homes, otherwise domestic servitude; the insufficiency of schools and the need of bringing pressure to bear upon parents and guardians to send children to school. The lecturer only dealt briefly with the employment of children as daily labourers, remarking that it was excused on the ground that it was necessary for the children to contribute their share to the meagre contents of the family coffers and on the ground that mothers, when going out to work, could not leave their children to get into mischief in the streets or to run the risk of being kidnapped. With regard to the employment of children in factories Miss Pitt reminded those present that there was still no Factory legislation, no registration and no inspection except by the Sanitary Board. Commenting upon what had already been accomplished by Christian influence and by the Sanitary inspectors to prevent some of the evils that might arise the lecturer spoke appreciatively of the readiness of owners and managers of establishments to receive and act upon the suggestions made for improving the welfare of their employees. While the hours were not long in all cases, from a Chinese point of view, nor the work particularly arduous in itself, nor dangerous, yet in some cases there was great need for reform.

THE "SLAVE GIRL."

Miss Pitt admitted that the question of domestic servitude was a thorny and much disputed one. She fully admitted that in many instances the children in this state of domestic servitude were better cared for than they would be in their own homes, but at the same time she held the view that their position was by no means an ideal one. Many of the concubines in the Colony were drawn from this source and the conditions led to a considerable amount of kidnapping. Although the buying and selling of children was against the law of the Colony as part of the British Empire it was carried on. The "slave girl" was one result of the extreme poverty of the neighbouring province. Christianity was acting on Chinese public opinion and the time was ripe for definite action. The speaker did not advocate the immediate release of all the "slaves" and suggested that those who had undertaken the responsibilities involved should be made to carry them out.

SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

Respecting the lack of schools, Miss Pitt pointed out that the present school accommodation was not sufficient for a quarter of the children of school age. Nor, at present were parents able to pay school fees. The schools had to be opened by the Missions, by the Confucian Society and by the Tung Wah Hospital but there were not enough. The opening of more schools and compulsory attendance were the only remedies and industrial and technical training should be given. Poverty was in a large measure due to high rents and in many ways the problem of child labour was associated with overcrowding. To deal with the question thoroughly in its varied aspects the lecturer suggested (1) the appointment of a woman inspector of factories, (2) the framing of factory laws, (3) compulsory education, including industrial and technical training for half of the day, (4) the establishment of more free schools and the provision of playgrounds where possible, (5) laws against re-selling children and for the registration of servants and (6) restricted immigration.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley supported several of the points made by the lecturer and contrasted the laws for child welfare in England with those in force in Hongkong, which he declared were a long way behind the times.

The Bishop of Victoria, in moving a vote of thanks to Miss Pitt, heartily congratulated the Men's Society on tackling such problems as those which had been so ably dealt with by the lecturer.

The vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

PENANG AND THE GERMANS

ALL RACES DEMAND THEIR EXCLUSION

One of the most representative meetings ever held in Penang took place on December 10th in the Town Hall, where a resolution, asking the Government to exclude from the Colony for a period of years all persons of German nationality was unanimously adopted by the very large meeting. Colonel Sir Arthur Adams presided.

The Hon Mr John Mitchell said: Sir Arthur, and fellow citizens of Penang, it is my special privilege to propose to day a most patriotic resolution that not only aims at maintaining peace and security in our Colony, but provides that we live and trade in an atmosphere free from the contamination of those who have proved themselves unworthy of the name of men. We aim at the exclusion for a term of years of all of German nationality, we do not say how long, but are satisfied to say a term of years, which must be years of probation and expiation. (Applause). We do not know the full terms of the peace which will be dictated to our enemies, the Germans, at the peace conference, but we do know and will to day say that we want none of the vampires breed here. None of us can ever forget that true to their breed they filled themselves drunk with the blood of the innocent and the non combatant. None of us can forget the many times we have had to record our horror of the crimes of those so called men. That nation which has so completely proved itself untrue and unclean is not worthy of a place in the sun until cleansed, and till then we pray they may be excluded from this Colony. (Applause). Until Germany has proved up to the hilt that she is clean, we cannot allow Germans to associate with us here. Their hands are wet with the blood of the Empire's mothers, sisters and children, murdered in cold blood, while the condition of their prisoners of war proclaims to the world that the German nation is more deeply immersed in savagery and cruelty than any nation ever known. (Applause). Never in history has the British Empire refused to shake hands with an honourable foe, but the German nation can lay no claim to such designation. We have to bear in mind that Germany must pay for this war. She alone brought it upon the world and must therefore pay. To do this she must trade, but we want none of her subjects trading here personally, we will conduct any trade we require with her from this side. (Applause).

Mr. Mitchell then read the resolution, as follows:

"That having regard to the methods of the German people both before and during the war, and their wilful breaches of International Law towards belligerents and neutrals alike this meeting of the citizens of Penang urgently represents to Government that, for the purpose of preserving good order and government, all persons of German nationality should for a period of years after the declaration of peace, be excluded from the Colony."

Mr. Quah Beng Kee seconded.

Mr. H. A. Low, Chairman of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, spoke in support of the motion, mentioning that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had recently passed a resolution in similar terms.

Mr. Syed Alsagoff seconded the resolution in Malay.

Mr. E. A. Merican seconded the resolution in Hindustani and English.

Mr. Saminathen Chetty supported the resolution on behalf of the Chetty Community.

Mr. Chatterjee (Parsee), Mr. D. C. D'Costa (Sinhalese), Mr. Bhall Sing J.P. (Sikhs), Mr. Lim Seng Hooi (Hokiens), and Mr. A. Singaram Pillay (Tamil) also supported the resolution.

Mr. W. H. Thorne: With you alter the resolution to include Austrians as well? The Austrians were co-partners with the Germans, and they applauded their applauded their doings when they thought they were going to win the war. Now that they have lost, they ought to be included.

The Chairman: Mr. Thorne, the drafters of the resolution had the alternative suggested by you before them, and came to the conclusion that the Austrians, who have been equally guilty with the Germans, are sufficiently included in the term German, in the resolution. Austria is not a race. It is merely a conglomeration of races combined for the purpose of forming one Government. There is no Austrian race. If we were to stipulate that Austrian subjects should be debarred, we should be including many who in recent months have been fighting on our side, many of the Hungarians, Czecho-Slovaks and Bohemians. Austria has ceased to exist, and therefore I think it best to leave the resolution as it stands.

The Chairman read the resolution, and said: The subject needs no recommendation. It is not a resolution of vengeance, but of retribution, retribution well and heartily deserved. (Applause). I ask you to pass it unanimously.

The resolution, by a show of hands, was passed unanimously.

On the call of the Chairman, the meeting sang the National Anthem, and gave three rousing cheers.

NO WHOLESALE DEMOBILISATION.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labour, addressing the Leicester Local Advisory Committee on the question of demobilisation, said men would be released daily from the Army according to the ability of local advisory committees to resettle them in civil life and the ability of industries to absorb them. These committees would be relied on to advise the authorities daily as to the number of men who could be absorbed in their areas. This would entail some men being in the Army longer than others, but it would avoid the possibility of having an army of unemployed in the country after peace was established.

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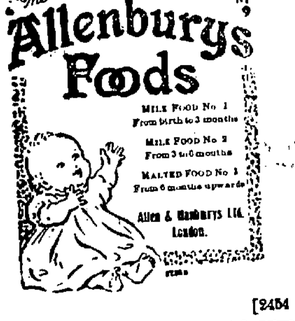

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WHEN THE SINGLE MEN RETURN.

A PLEA FOR MATRIMONIAL COMMITTEES IN EVERY TOWN.

[BY BERTA RUCK.]

I once wrote an article on "The Shortage of Husbands." In reply I received from all ranks of unmarried men a number of letters; all interesting, some pathetic.

The keynote of nearly all was this: "I ask for nothing better than to come home after the war and to settle down with some nice girl. The difficulty is, how am I to get to know one?"

One correspondent wrote from South Africa; he was lonely and longing for an English wife. He described himself as shy, quiet, bookish, with relatives in London who lived quietly and saw very few young people. So that on his return to Great Britain his chance of meeting a girl "with a view to matrimony" would be slender indeed. Yet there must be women to whom he might seem an ideal mate.

A soldier, an "Old" Regular (of twenty four) wrote from Mesopotamia. His opinion was that the best thing a man of his age could do was to marry the nicest girl he could find. But

At the outbreak of war his regiment was in India. At the time of writing he had not seen "Blighty" for four long years. Now all the girls he had known as a lad were grown up and married. He had no sisters who could introduce their girl friends. What girl would there be to welcome him home? . . . Again, there must somewhere be the very sweetheart for him if he and she could only know of each other and could only meet in time!

His plight is that of many young men. They want their home coming to mean marriage for them a girl and a home of their own. But they have been for so long "out of the way" of getting to know the right kind of girl.

For the girl these boys are looking for is not the sort whom they could get to know in the street. They want the "proper introduction," that convention which is, after all, founded on something essential. They want to see her among her folk. They want everything on a firm and honourable footing.

Here is the problem.

On the one hand are these decent lads looking for wives. On the other hand are the girls they want—rosy, bonnie, domesticated English girls; potential sweethearts, wives, mothers of the best. In between there is this tiresome barrier; these young people don't seem to get the chance of meeting.

Dumb and helpless, they see each other pass. Outsiders are oddly indifferent about this; they make few efforts to introduce those who could become lovers. Girls are left "on the shelf" of home or office. Boys go back lonely to bachelor "digs"—or worse. A tragedy!

What's to be done about it? That question rang through all those letters that journeyed back to London from all parts of the Empire. The boys may soon be following them. Those journeys ought to end in lovers' meetings.

Why should there not be instituted in every parish a Committee of Matrimony for the benefit of friendless bachelors and of girls who have no men friends? Why not raise that despised "matchmaking" to an honorable organisation, put the whole thing on a creditable basis?

Why shouldn't this Committee make itself responsible for introductions to suitable homes? Why shouldn't it keep careful register of the names of men and maids, take up references, see that none but the right sort of young man meets the most desirable kind of girl? Why not institute social gatherings, concerts, dances? In short, why not provide every facility for meetings "on the square"?

These Committees might be composed of three kinds of experts in human beings:

1. A padre who had seen service at the front. He ought to know whether a boy was "white."

2. A doctor. From the joint of view of future generations he is some judge of a suitable match.

3. A woman who had herself been happily married, preferably more than once. Her eye would be keener than any man's in "spotting" the girl most likely to make a success of marriage; her experience and intuition combined should be able to help out her colleagues in any difficulty.

Surely committees of these three, working together and for love of a cause, ought to go far towards solving this problem of the sweethearts who never meet?

The Empire wants new homes built in the gaps made by the war. Those who help to bring them about will be fighting not only on the side of romance, but of duty and common sense.

There is the problem. Who will meet it?

THE BUNDLE MAN.

MARRIED NAVAL OFFICERS.

"You don't mean to tell me you're a bundle man, old bird! Thank heaven I'm not, anyway, it isn't half good enough."

Such is the remark frequently passed by one naval officer to another; "bundle man" being naval slang for married officer. Great though the difficulties are that confront the bundle man in the Navy many prefer to face them rather than remain single.

There is an old saying that a naval officer should be "married to the service" only, and this would appear to be the view taken by the powers that be on the subject. Not only is no separation allowance granted, but no married quarters or any other facilities are provided for the wives. This being the case, Mrs. N. O. who wishes to see as much of her husband as possible must be continually taking lodgings in different parts often arriving in an utterly strange place, only to find that her husband's ship has just left. This constant travelling is a heavy drain on the small pay.

An occasional free pass or reduced railway fare would confer a very real boon upon the impecunious young wife. Those who know the many expenses to which a naval officer is put must surely admit that the pay is totally inadequate. Many people are under the impression that the gold on his uniform is to be found in abundance in his pockets, but this unfortunately is seldom the case.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The seafaring bundle man is called upon to run two establishments, one afloat and one ashore. On board he has mess bills to pay, and also his share in any entertaining which the ship may do. This is no small item. Then again, his servant aboard has to be paid, just the same as his wife's ashore. It would surprise the average farmer or shopkeeper were he to see the humble lodgings in which the wives of naval officers usually live, yet they can afford nothing better unless they have substantial private means.

The State cries out for more children; then let her be consistent. Few lieutenants who are solely dependent on their pay of 12s. per day dare indulge in the luxury of a wife, their only rise for eight years being eighteen-pence a day. Many would-be bundle men apply for the command of a destroyer, as this means an extra 5s. 3d. a day for them, a small fortune to those of us who must needs reckon in shillings and not pounds.

It is strange that a country which is dependent, not only for its immunity from invasion, but for the very bread it eats, on the efforts of its sailors, should not do more for its naval officers to encourage them to perpetuate a race which contains the very best elements in the country. As matters stand at present, the naval officer who is bold enough to take unto himself a wife is penalised.

Workers ashore would long ago have gone on strike if treated with so little consideration, but such a course is not open for the naval man.

The call of love, however, beats as strongly in his heart as in that of his brother ashore. It is unfair to expect him to remain single, and one day it is to be hoped that the country may recognise this and give him the means to make the "bundle" very much easier to bear than is at present the case.

THE "LEINSTER" DISASTER.

STRANGE SIGN OVER THE SCENE.

A remarkable statement is made by Canon Pim, Rector of Christ Church, Kingstown, in the *Irish Times*.

"On Saturday afternoon last (he says) there was a bank of cloud on the horizon, and against a clear sky above it there appeared for some moments the form of a great white cross of absolutely perfect shape.

It was seen by at least four members of my own household, not all of them together or from the same place, as well as by other people.

"One of the witnesses described it to me that it had seemed to him first as if there were a great cloud figure with outstretched arms which assumed the form of a cross, and as the sharpness of its outlines passed it seemed to be full of the faces of men and women. It was just, as it were, over the place where the disaster (to the *Leinster*) had happened."

Canon Pim adds: "One presumes to offer no explanation, but it was certainly there, and at the least it was a symbol of surpassing comfort."

The phenomenon to which the Canon refers was seen by many residents on the Dublin coast, and has been a subject of general conversation in the city.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC IN ENGLAND

HINTS FROM AMERICA

The spread of influenza is unchecked (says the *Daily Express* of October 25th) While doctors and nurses are over worked beyond description and supplies of medicines are for the time being exhausted, people are turning attention to possible protective agencies

Numbers of people are wearing respirators in the hope of avoiding inhalation of the influenza bacillus. It is only a step from the common respirator to the gasmask. Protection of the latter kind was adopted by the United States Government for munition workers during the epidemic in mid summer and was also used in at least one military hospital in Great Britain some weeks ago.

An unhappy result of the epidemic is the difficulty of securing sufficient coffins and the execution of orders for interment. The additional demands on undertakers occur when the already small staffs are depleted by illness, and their embarrassments are increased by the refusal of members of the Funeral Workers' Union to attend any funeral after mid day on Saturdays.

Seventy six members of the London Fire Brigade are incapacitated by influenza. Additional members of the Volunteer Battalions have been told off to assist the brigade. The number of members of the Metropolitan Police Force absent from duty is 1,180, and at the same time there are gaps in the ranks of the special constables.

The Surgeon-General of the United States Army has issued the following set of rules for the avoidance of influenza:

Avoid needless crowding. Influenza is a crowd disease.

Smother your cough and sneezes; others do not want the germs which you would throw away.

Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through; get the habit.

Remember the three C's: a clean mouth, clean skin, and clean clothes.

Try to keep cool when you walk and warm when you ride and sleep.

Open the windows always at home at night; at the office when practicable.

Food will win the war if you give it a chance; help by choosing and chewing your food well.

Your fate may be in your own hands; wash your hands before eating.

Do not let the waste products of digestion accumulate; drink a glass or two of water on getting up.

Do not use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass, or cup which has been used by another person and not washed.

Avoid tight clothes, tight shoes, tight gloves; seek to make nature your ally, not your prisoner.

When the air is pure breathe all of it you can; breathe deeply.

LOWER-DECK COMMISSIONS.

ADMIRALTY CONCESSIONS MEET WITH APPROVAL.

The concessions granted by the Admiralty to the warrant officers, though long in coming, have been received with general satisfaction, which will be increased if the revised scale of pay (now before Admiral Hyde-Parker's Committee) comes up to expectation.

The most appreciated point in the award is the reduction of the period served for "Chief" from 15 to 10 years. While pleased with the increase in the number of lieutenancies from 4 to 8 per cent., the warrant officers do not take kindly to the precentage idea, because it creates the anomaly that the fewer the men in one particular branch the quicker the promotion.

The fact that merit is at last to play its part in promotion meets with great approval. Smart young warrant officers now have the chance of qualifying for lieutenant half along their career.

The warrant officers also view the selection of commanders from their ranks as a very big advance. The points, however, meet with objection. They want to know why lieutenants promoted from warrant rank have to be medically examined, when this does not apply to other officers; and the other is that the old commissioned warrant officers do not seem to have been considered at all. It is urged that the latter, though only a few hundreds in number, have been largely instrumental in building up the wartime navy.

On the still undecided question of pay, the warrant officers urge that they are the only men in the senior service who are still drawing pre-war rates. Their wives, it is true, have been granted the separation allowance, but it is the separation allowance of the lower-deck only. They asked that this should be abolished, and that the officers' children's allowance of £2 per month for each child up to four should be substituted.

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PAYING FOR THE WAR

CRITICISM OF "GREAT PLAN" PROPOSAL

Mr O B Granville, writing in the *Evening Standard*, says the article from the pen of Sir Conan Doyle, recommending for consideration Mr. Stilwell's book called "The Great Plan," appears to have been written without sufficient examination of the subject. I should like to draw attention to some results which would surely follow upon the adoption of the measures proposed.

For the sake of brevity, I will deal only with one or two points on which "The Great Plan" is so mistaken and harmful that it is not worth one moment's consideration.

The saving expenditure by the abolition or great reduction of all armies and navies would be an excellent proceeding if only it were possible. It is a matter of opinion whether or no that course can be taken.

The plan suggests that all war loans of all belligerents shall be paid off, by instalments within 450 days after preliminaries have been completed.

The author proposes also that the repayment should only be made at the option of the holder of the war loan. This would render the whole scheme abortive, because after a few millions were paid off the inflation would begin and the stock would rise to a premium.

DISASTROUS INFLATION.

In order to pay off the war loans, and apparently also the amount of money collected in taxes for war purposes, it is proposed to issue legal tender currency amounting to about £25,000,000,000. The whole of this stuff would be paid out, the loans being cancelled and the remainder spent in various directions as loans to industrial enterprises, etc. Great Britain's share is put at £5,000,000,000. The inflation produced would be overwhelming. It is so easy to use the word inflation without any idea of what it means that I will put down some of the results.

Every war-loan holder paid off in the new currency would be dissatisfied with the 1 per cent. per annum received until the notes fall due for redemption (up to 15 years this 1 per cent. is payable). He would seek some investment. He actually has cash in hand. What would be the extent of the rise in the prices of stocks, shares, land houses, food, and commodities of every sort with this huge sum pressing for investment?

The banks would pay no interest on deposits. Money would soon become unlendable. The deposits with banks are, of course, payable in any legal tender. At present a man with £1,000 might withdraw his deposit and buy a small house. If the inflation had taken place, due to the issue of the legal tender notes, his new house would cost him several thousand pounds, but he would only be paid £1,000 by his bankers.

The banks might realise their securities and pay their shareholders great profits in depreciated money.

The new currency is to be international; therefore we should all try to buy foreign securities after we had driven our own to prohibitive prices; foreigners would try to buy ours. Everyone would be doing his best to get rid of the currency.

AN UNJUST PLAN.

The plan is a very definite form of repudiation, because every holder of war loan has been promised a rate of interest and repayment of principal. The first part of the promise would be broken, and, secondly, inflation would be deliberately brought about to reduce indefinitely the value of the capital.

If the book on the "Great Plan" be carefully studied, the reader will learn that the author is under the delusion that money is of value in itself, and that by creating legal tender currency he is creating wealth.

Mr. Stilwell makes no distinction between internal loans and money borrowed from a foreigner. There are great differences.

It is first principle that we must pay our foreign debts to the last penny. If we cannot pay at the moment when due, and in the exact terms of our contract, we must go to the lender, cap in hand, and say, "We owe you money. We cannot pay. What are your terms for renewal of the loan until we can work it off?"

That is our position, particularly as regards America. A moment's consideration will show how entirely unjust it would be to go to America and say, "You must lend us all the money we owe you at 1 per cent. per annum for 15 years, and thenceforward free of interest, and in order to do so you must water your currency."

Our internal loans are a different matter, although the necessity for honest treatment of the lender is as great as in the case of the foreign debts. In their case the facts are these. Individuals have paid cash for the goods and services used for war purposes, by lending their money to the Governments. These people will receive their interest and principal, but they will have first to pay their fair share of taxes to enable the Government to make the payments.

There is no question whatever about the ability of the nation to pay these loans and interest. The only question is, "What share of the taxes shall each man pay in order to enable the nation to pay?"

If the War Loans and the taxation were perfectly distributed, each man would have to pay in taxes exactly the amount he received in interest, and the loans might be cancelled.

As things are, a charge must be made on the capital or incomes of those best able to pay.

The author does not appear to understand that, although the interest on the loans is a huge sum the income of the nation is thereby increased exactly to the extent necessary to pay it.

Towards the end of his article Sir Conan Doyle says:—

"There will be a talk of inflation, but so long as the central security is sufficient there is no inflation, and the currency can be issued, only in proportion to the growth of that security."

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

PERSHING AS A CADET COMMANDER.

[BY G. BASIL BARHAM.]

After John Joseph Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force in France, graduated with honours from the U.S. Military Academy (West Point) in 1886, he saw service for a few years on the Indian frontier, in the Apache and the Sioux campaigns. He then returned home with the rank of first lieutenant, and was appointed commander of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Cadets. Universities had, under the terms of their charter, to maintain a cadet battalion under the command of an officer of the regular army, and the cadets had to attend drill three times a week. In addition they had to study, in their own time, military engineering, theory of field operations, and field tactics, as well as going on regular guard duty.

Lincoln University had taken things easily until Pershing came. His predecessors had maintained a battalion, it is true, but Pershing had different ideas as to what constituted "maintaining." Prior to his coming excuses from drill were easy to obtain, and many students never troubled even to ask for leave of absence. After his advent it became unhealthy to be away from drill, according to a Nebraskan graduate who suffered or rejoiced under him, and even members of the football and the baseball teams were forced to attend.

One of his first reforms was to abolish the unsightly forage-cap with round, flat board and straight leather visor, and introduce the more soldierly-looking cadet cap. He scrapped the shapeless blouses previously worn, substituting braided tunics, and soon taught the cadets to take a pride in their appearance.

Pershing was a strict disciplinarian, but, according to a graduate who was a cadet under him, he was always just. He had no pets. Punishments for dereliction of duty came no more swiftly than did his rewards for good service. He was more fond of work than most of his battalion, and never spared himself. Whilst he was in command he entered the law classes, and, after graduating with honours, joined the Nebraska Bar. He also took the post of assistant-professor of mathematics in the university.

It is recorded that Pershing laughed when he first saw the Nebraska University cadets. They appeared for the first time in white duck trousers, and he expressed the opinion that the contractors had cut them out with a circular saw, and sewn them in the same way as they would sew the parts of a tent or a marquee. He soon had matters put right; and it was due to his taste, judgment, and quickness to change anything that offended that the cadets under him became the smartest cadet corps in the States. One of his failures was the formation of a cadet band in addition to the four companies of infantry and the two of artillery, which, by the way, were armed with two muzzle-loading field-peices, of which the lads were inordinately proud. The band was indirectly under Pershing, but directly under a civilian named Easterday, who seldom saw eye to eye with his chief in matters musical. It is recorded that one day there was a grand review, and Pershing was particularly anxious for the battalion to acquit itself as well as possible. For a long time he was in doubt as to whether the band should take part, but he yielded to entreaties. The band played the battalion round the campus at the "quick march" fairly well, and then the order was given, "Quick march! Double!" The band had solemnly assured Pershing that they could play the step all right, that they play double time quite as well as they did ordinary step. Pershing allowed that didn't amount to much, but risked it.

An eye-witness says that when that band struck up its alleged double time no thousand-legged worm could have possibly kept step with it with one of its feet! The battalion, which could drill well enough without music, promptly went to pieces, and no route step ever showed a greater variety of cadence.

Pershing stood it for a few moments, and then, realising the hopelessness of the situation, ran towards the band and yelled, "Stop that playing! Stop that playing! For Heaven's sake, stop that wretched band!" None of the cadets were allowed to be at the subsequent interview between Easterday and Pershing, but there were no more exhibitions of musical incapacity along the same lines.

When Pershing left to become Instructor of Tactics at West Point, the cadets who had served under him desired a badge of some sort. A number favoured a gold medal, others something else. A select committee was eventually formed, and the chairman called on Pershing at the armoury and asked for a pair of his left-off trousers! He inquired, "What on earth do you want them for?" and was informed that they were to be cut up into bits of cloth showing both the blue of the breeches and the yellow of the stripe, and made into service ribbons. He was plainly affected, says one who was present, and said, "I will give you the very best pair I own!"

"We cut them up into service ribbons," says the eye-witness, "and, so far as is known, these were the first service ribbons ever worn in the United States Army. I do not know if any old Lincoln University cadet still has his; but if I could only beg, borrow, steal, or buy one, I would certainly wear it in France alongside my Spanish war ribbon!"—*Chamber's Journal.*

In the first place, he appears to have misread the "plan." The arrangement is that during the six and each succeeding year £250,000,000 shall be collected in taxes and sent to the International Treasury in twelve monthly instalments, to be disbursed in redemption of notes. There is, therefore, no progressive accumulation or reserve of any sort. The taxes would be paid with the notes.

WITH THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

[BY JAMES BONE.]

ON A FRENCH BATTLESHIP.

Visits to the British Grand Fleet have not been uncommon. The northern mists have not shrouded it from the friendly observation of British and Allied journalists. But a visit to the French Grand Fleet in its sunny recesses is a different matter, and it has been seen by few but professional eyes. It was the special privilege of the small party of British journalists who have been touring the Mediterranean to stay on board the fleet for several days, and to see the ships at their exercises, to take part in the ordinary life of the service, and to enjoy the very cordial hospitality of the French sea command. The fleet is based on Corfu, one of the most beautiful islands in the world, where it is possible to carry out battle practice and manœuvres in enclosed waters, and where it is immediately available to meet the Austrian high seas fleet if that valiant body should care to put to sea. The one thing which the French admirals and officers and men envy when contrasting their lot with that of the British Grand Fleet in the North is that the German fleet came out while the Austrian fleet did not. Strictly, the Austrian fleet did come out in force last June for an excursion down to the Adriatic barrage, and, if possible, to wipe out the force at Brindisi, but after their ill-starred meeting with Rizzo and Aonzo in their motor-boats they did not proceed with their adventure, and so their one effort gave no satisfaction to the French Grand Fleet.

* * * * *

Admiral Gauchet, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean forces, received our party on his flagship, where we had the privilege of lunching with him and his staff and the captains of his ships. The admiral is about the height of Lord Jellicoe, but stout in build, with something of the look of a great man of business. The situation was freely and realistically discussed.

CONTROL OF ALLIED FORCES.

The present position of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean came about in this way. Until April, 1917, the Mediterranean was divided into various sectors, England, France, and Italy being each responsible for certain sectors. There were two British forces acting independently of each other. One at Gibraltar, Malta, and Port Said; another at Mudros, under the nominal authority of the Allied Commander-in-Chief. In 1917 the quickening of the submarine campaign led to considerable losses in the Mediterranean, and it was felt that a better organisation of the Allied forces was imperative. The conference at Malta established central control, with delegations of each Allied force, the whole being under the Allied Commander-in-Chief. The result was that Admiral Gauchet had under him the British Commander-in-Chief at Malta, assisted by Japanese, constituting an organisation to hunt submarines and protect commerce. American forces have since been added.

The result was a great improvement in the protection of commerce in the Mediterranean. The central control meant not only better protection from war vessels, but a much better control of ship movements and creation of safe routes. I was given details of certain lines of commerce which were so well protected that of the thousand ships that had been convoyed not a life had been lost. There was one ship sunk, but all on board were saved. This year 350,000 men have been convoyed since April. In the case of the ship that was sunk the submarine was destroyed. Another result of the conference was the demand for the immediate establishment of a barrage to stop enemy submarines from getting out of the Adriatic. A large force of British, French, and American ships was organised to work on the barrage. The work there is very hard, the trawlers and drifters employed on the barrage remaining, on an average, twenty-seven days at sea, while the destroyers average twenty days at sea every month.

One important feature of the difficulties in the Mediterranean is that the Adriatic is not considered part of the Mediterranean, and the Allied forces in the Mediterranean have their bases thereby limited. This does not mean, of course, that the Adriatic is entirely guarded by Italian forces, for the work, for instance, of the British monitors there and of British destroyers is already well known, and the air forces operating over the Adriatic include important British and American squadrons. In this matter a distinguished British naval commander here pointed out, not without warmth, that very little attention had been given at home to the fact that British flying squadrons in the south of Italy were regularly flying across the Adriatic to attack Durazzo and Cattaro, which meant flying overseas a distance of about 240 miles, there and back, not on seaplanes, but on aeroplanes. If a machine got a splinter in its engine or had its tank cut, and it had to come down on the sea, it was all up with the airman. Compared with these exploits the overland trip to attack Constantinople was an easy business.

A PICTURE AT SUNSET.

The Adriatic forces are under the Italian command, but the powerful Italian fleet south of the Adriatic is part of Admiral Gauchet's fleet. We arrived at Corfu from Albania, and the sight at sunset when we came on the French warships in their beautiful lair, with their high, massive lines, so curiously modern, even modish, with their great cranes amidships that are so noticeable a feature of their silhouette, was unforgettable. They lay in water flushed green and pink

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

THE SECRET OF CALAIS.

HUN BLOW THAT NEVER CAME.

A vital fact of the history of the war which need no longer be kept secret has been brought into full light by our advance and investigations (writes Mr. W. Beach Thomas). The enemy had prepared for July 23rd (five days after Foch turned the tide) an assault of colossal dimensions that was to ensure the capture of Calais. Its start was his salient on the Lys from the bowed line that encircled Bailleul.

I have myself seen his relic dumps and his graveyards, for it cost him at least 120,000 casualties to hold this deep salient for three months against our concentrated and most expert artillery. About 43 divisions were punished there, and 13 per cent. of the artillery and its personnel was knocked out. Dumps were going up daily and, as the date approached, at the rate of several a day. One house was filled from top to bottom with trench-mortar ammunition.

Shells for his heavy guns were hidden in ditches within 100 yards or so of the front line, ready for the advance. The assault was to startle humanity, to destroy England. A quarter of a million was spent on preparing railways for the advance, railways that have been most useful to us.

A tremendous bombardment in the third week of July finally induced the enemy to abandon his hopes. His forces were suffering terribly on the Marne before the French, Americans, and several of our divisions, including the 51st and 62nd, who fought as hard a fight as even their records hold. These, added to suicidal losses at Arras and at Givenchy, where his great spring offensive had met a cast-iron defence, robbed him of the necessary force, and he began painfully to remove his shells, and a little later to prepare for quitting this deadly salient.

But he failed to clear a good proportion. You cannot travel through any part of it without seeing fragments of dumps here, there, and everywhere, and craters where dumps have been exploded.

The discoveries of the recent weeks are as great a compliment to the Intelligence Department of the 2nd Army as a man with second sight could desire. We have to remember that this overweening ambition was abandoned only in August.

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with the blonde, tawny hills, high and steep, with many ridges, yet never sharp in contour, like the body of a lion, and the blackness and sharpness and bristling gear of masts and cranes and guns, seen from a great distance in the golden light, were strangely incongruous, but no more so, perhaps, than to contemporary eyes were the myriad fleets that had moved and fought on these the oldest seas since the face of Helen "launched a thousand ships."

FRANCE'S LATEST UNITS.

So far there has been no talk of "hush ships" in the Mediterranean, nor is there any sign of the need for them. Both the French and the Italian fleets (which we will visit at a later date) are fairly well known, although the ships completed since the war present new features that will not square with the published estimates. The battleships of the *Provence* class have a displacement of 23,177 tons and mount ten 13.4 guns and twenty-two 5.5 guns, resembling in character our *Lion* and *Tiger*, with a heavier broadside fire and less speed. The battleships of the *France* class are of 23,100 tons, with twelve 12-inch guns and twenty-two 5.5 guns. The newer vessels need not be particularised. We had the privilege of being on board when firing practice with reduced charges and some very interesting battle manœuvres were carried out. The object of the exercises was to fight a fleet continually changing position, the ships manœuvring to meet each change without masking one another's fire, taking the flagship's signals for changing fire from target to target and for a massed concentration on one target. The work was finely carried out, with a perfect keeping of stations through all the intricate manœuvres and in the speed and exactitude with which the orders were obeyed by signalmen, fire controls, and gunlayers.

The transmission of orders in the ships is a feature to which the French have given much attention. Below the conning-tower is a duplicate control station complete in everything, so that if the tower is destroyed the ship can still be fought from a centre so long as a range-finder can be worked. The transmission of messages by pneumatic tube when telephones and speaking tubes have been destroyed is another feature. The great triple range-finder, with its seated men over the conning-tower, strikes one oddly at first, when the men are at stations and one expects to see nothing but the grim, shuttered, deadly look of a ship in action, with its human beings out of sight.

The men on the ships that I visited were fine specimens, mainly Breton sailors, and they did their work in speed and silence like men trained to the last degree. The officers, with their scientific keenness and the urbanity of men of the world, present a type of Frenchman not very well known in England. The range of their ward-room conversation is probably wider than that in our Navy, and that fine social breadth and warmth which make the educated Frenchman as a class so particularly and immediately charming as a companion gave a delightful quality to our days on the French battleships. It was especially interesting in my case, as I was allotted to the battleship Jean Bart, with the memories of the old national antagonism which the name of that hero evoked.

The sailors have endured the tedium of their long vigil without dissatisfaction. They seemed in the best of condition, with little weakness. Every night there is a cinema on board, and there is a good canteen, where I was surprised to find tea very popular. The French sailor in the past few years has taken to tea, and so has added another strand to the *Entente* with England.—*Daily Telegraph.*

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

December 17th

Takukai Maru, Japanese str., 674 tons, Capt T Migano, from Keelung with a cargo of coal

December 18th

Asia Chinese str., 963 tons, Capt Vandenberg, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice

Bon Ark, American str., 329 tons, Capt Otero, from Penang, with a general cargo

Chuet Fek, American str., 747 tons, Capt Gallegos, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice

Hok Canton, British str., 200 tons from Hongay, with a cargo of coal

Kaga Maru, Japanese str., 3,597 tons, Capt Segawa, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo

Kaipong, French str., 177 tons, Capt Pannier, from Haiphong, with a general cargo

Kamakura Maru, Japanese str., 5,831 tons, Capt Nashijima, from London, with a general cargo

Keshun Maru, 1,864 tons, Capt Yegi, from Dairen, with cargo of beans

Mexico Maru, Japanese str., 2,398 tons, Capt. Komeya, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.

Montcagle, British str., 3,950 tons, Capt. Davison, from Vancouver, with a general cargo.

Tai Sang, British str., 1,544, Capt W F Richard, from Shanghai, with general cargo.

Takatori Maru, Japanese str., 1,788 tons, Capt. Kimura, from Ching Wan Tao, with a cargo of coal

Tamba Maru, Japanese str., 3,920 tons, Capt Enya, from London *via* Singapore, with general cargo

Yodo Maru, Japanese str., 2,195 tons, Capt Hashimoto, from Samarang, with a cargo of sugar

WEATHER REPORT

The *Montcagle*, which came in yesterday from Vancouver reports average weather across the Pacific Ocean, and exceptionally fine weather from Vladivostock to Moji and Hongkong

PASSENGER LIST

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Fushima Maru*. Hon Mr and Mrs. M. L. Quezon, Mr. D. B. Bustamonte, Mr. Odagiri, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Kline, Mr. T. Earnshaw, Mr. Sugiura, Mr. J. G. Hare, Mr. Luis Yangco, Mr. Jose Sygnia, Mr. Toussaint, Mr. C. M. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bruschweiler, Mr. N. L. Wimmler, Mr. H. F. Lawson, Mr. J. Alegre, Mr. C. Cuyugan, Mr. and Mrs. Desdien, Mr. and Mrs. Paillard, Mr. A. Villadelgado, Miss Katapason, Mr. C. Winkler, Mrs. R Agusti, Miss M. Agusti, Mr. G. Chilman, Mr. B. Goldenberg, Mr. J. B. Varges, Mr. J. Baresa, Mr. A. R. Buhariwola, Mrs. Tonkins, Mr. C. A. Norway and Mr. Luis Pellicer.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, from London *via* Bombay, on Dec. 18th: Messrs. G. G. Walker, C. L. Sandes, E. C. Waterhouse, V. A. Mason, L. J. Chamber, Mr. and Mrs. Desbin.

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1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	GANGES MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE P'ANG &c	NORE	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
L'DON or L'POOL via S'PORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	SHINJO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	BILLITON	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN	On 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 31st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c	NANKING	Am. str.	—		CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., LTD.	On 9th Jan
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LD.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at 11 A.M.
VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c.	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Jan
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	Jap str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WINGFANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 24th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & NINGPO	TAI-ANG	Brit str.	—		JARDINE, MATHOESN & Co., LTD.	On 24th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at No n.
SHANGHAI	NERA	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	DILWARA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	HUICHOW	Brit. str	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day at 8 A.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	JOSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAIFONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 27th inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, BELEWAN-DELI & PENANG	VAN CLOON	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 13th Jan.
MANILA	PALAWAN	Am. str.	—		LÖXLEY & Co.	About 19th inst.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	TUNGSHING	Brit. str	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
SINGAPORE	KEY WEST	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LTD.	About 23rd inst.
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWIJCK	Brit. str	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	KENKON MARU	Jap s r.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN MARU	Begining of Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCO & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	DILWARA	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th Jan
MACASSAR	TJILIWONG	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 25th inst.
BATAVIA	TSURU MARU	Jap str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BATAVIA	TJIMAHI	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 30th inst.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	13th April	22nd April

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"	10th January	Due BOMBAY about 27th January

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"DILWARA"	29th December	to Shanghai only

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR. Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 20th Dec. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	...Tues., 24th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW and NINGPO	"TAISANG"	..... Tues., 24th Dec., D'light.
HAIPHONG	"TUNGSHING"	...Tues., 24th Dec. 8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 27th Dec. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"VAN WAREWIJCK"	Sat., 28th Dec. 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM," Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrived at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 216. d

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

THE COMPANY'S CHARTERED STEAMER

"KEY WEST"

Will be despatched for SINGAPORE on or about the 23rd DECEMBER.

For Freight and further information apply to—

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

[2702

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE.

The Company's steamers, "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," EMPRESS OF JAPAN" and "MONTEAGLE," having been released by Government, full service from Hongkong to Vancouver, via usual ports of call, will be resumed in February or March.

Particulars of sailing dates will be published shortly.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

Phone 43. HONGKONG. 1457

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS ETC.,

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.

BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE

BRANCH OFFICES:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.

AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT, TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.

TEL. 2844.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co., M. HASHIMOTO, General Agents.

Telephone No. 2106. [2207

WEATHER REPORT

December 16th, at 12.14.—No returns from Japan, Indo-China and the Philippines. Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostock and slightly along the east coast of China; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. An irregular anti-cyclone of moderate intensity covers N. China and S. Manchuria. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the China coast, and over the the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1st, 101·68 inches, against an average of 82·62 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	NE. winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, drizzling rain or mist
Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh to strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 18TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	30 38	9	—	N	2	b
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30 32	36	90	—	0	o
Hankow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	,,	—	50	100	ENE	4	r
Gutzlaff	,,	30.21	52	100	NE	4	r
Sharp Peak	,,	30.07	62	93	NW	1	o
Amoy	,,	30 08	64	91	W	1	o
Swatow	,,	30.06	65	78	NE	1	c
Taihoku	5 a.	30 04	68	52	E	4	o
Taichu	,,	30.04	64	-	—	0	b
Tainan	,,	30.02	68	—	N	4	o
Koshun	,,	30 01	72	—	E	2	o
Pescadores	,,	30.05	68	—	NNE	4	o
Canton	6 a.	30 02	62	94	SE	1	b
Hongkong	,,	30.0 0	68	93	E	2	o
Gap Rock	,,	29 99	-	—	E	4	c
Macao	,,	30.00	68	98	ENE	1	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
CapeSt.James	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legaspi	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacloban	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lapuan	6 a.	29.77	80	91	sw	4	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director*.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, is degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in. inches, t tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 18th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.99	30.00	30.01
Temperature	73	68	70
Humidity	72	93	91
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	4	2	3
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th 74

Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th...67

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 19th to 25th December, 1918

Days of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	19	m 11 34	4 6	m 4 34	0 6
		9 46 a	8 2	3 5 a	3 6
Fri.	20	0 17 a	4 5	m 5 15	0 7
		10 27 a	7 9	3 48 a	3 6
Satur	21	0 59 a	4 5	m 5 55	1 0
		11 9 a	7 5	4 33 a	3 7
Sun.	22	1 42 a	4 6	m 6 36	1 4
		11 52 a	6 8	5 21 a	3 6
Mon.	23			m 7 18	1 6
		2 20 a	4 7	6 16 a	4 0
Tues.	24	m 0 36	6 1	m 8 1	2 2
		3 18 a	4 9	7 24 a	4 2
Wed.	25	m 1 33	6 5	m 8 45	2 6
		3 59 a	5 2	9 16 a	4 2

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

17 THE BANK LINE, LIMITED. Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton. THE BANK LINE, LIMITED. General Agents. 62

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 19th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 24th Dec. Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconveniences of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

* "HAIHONG" ... ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 24th Dec. at 1 P.M.
* The Steamship "HAIHONG" will not call Foochow.

"HAITAN" ... ... | Capt. A. E. Rodgins ... | FRIDAY, 27th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers. 8

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon

Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents 74

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT. MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	10th January.	27th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
* DILWARA	29th December.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement		Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	KAMAKURA MARU	tons 12,410	THURS. 19th Dec. 11 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU ...	12,510	THURS. 19th Dec 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	† NIKKO MARU ...	9,600	SAT. 21st Dec. 11 A.M.
	† KITANO MARU ...	15,980	SAT. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ SHINCHIKU MARU ...	7,000	TUES. 24th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	† KAGA MARU ...	12,300	THURS. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	† YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340	MON. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	† TANGO MARU	13,730	TUES. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL ...			
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU ...	8,470	SAT., 4th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON			

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KASHIMA MARU ... WED., 25th Dec., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

Telephone 282 and 293 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... THURS., 19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... 17th Jan, 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... 30th Jan. "
TENYO MARU	22,000	... 8th Feb. "

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,200	... Jan., 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 1374 and 1375. T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

FROM MARSEILLES FOR SHANGHAI—The s.s. "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 27th.
"PORTHOS" " " " Jan. 10th

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. J. TOURTET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 21st December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Begining of January, 1919.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
* "TSURU MARU" Sunday, 29th Dec. at Noon.
* Omitting Batavia and Sourabaya.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MEXICO MARU" Tuesday, 24th December, at 3 P.M.
"ARABIA MARU" Monday, 6th January, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 19th December, 8 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"JOSHIN MARU" Thursday, 19th December, at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 22nd December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building. 49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(18,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
Jan. 9th, 1919.	Feb. 6th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Buildings. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street. Tel. 1943.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE.
CANADA	*Empress of Japan*	19th Dec

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Datchi	*Shanhsing* ...	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	*Jinhin Maru* ...	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A M
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hanoi* ...	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A M
*Shanghai, *North China, & *Japan via Kobe	*Kamakura Maru*	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Polyphemus* ...	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *Europe via Suez	*Kaga Maru*	Thursday, 19th. 9.30 A M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Saigang* ...	Thursday, 19th, 10.00 A M
*Shanghai, *N. China, and *Japan via Kobe	*Tamba Maru*	Thursday, 19th. 10.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Chefoo ...	*Haichang*	Thursday, 19th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe vi San Francisco ...	*Shinyo Maru*	Thursday, 19th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M
*Japan via Yokohama ...	*Matsuyama Maru*	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P M
Haiphong	*Hanchie*	Thursday, 19th, 5.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Friday, 20th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Kaifong*	Friday, 20th, 2.00 P M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Nikko Maru* ...	Saturday, 21st, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung ...	*Amakusa Maru* ...	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A M
Haiphong	*Tungshing*	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Wingsang* ...	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
Swatow, *Ningpo, *Shanghai and *North China	*Taisang* ...	Monday, 23rd, 5.00 P M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Sungan* ...	Tuesday, 24th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe, via Vancouver.	*Montcalm* ...	Tuesday, 24th, Registration ... 8.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Canada	*Mexico Maru*	Tuesday, 24th, Registration 11.45 A M, Letters 12.30 P M
Swatow and Amoy ...	*Hai Hong*	Tuesday, 24th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai and *North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, Europe via Canada ...	*Kashima Maru*	Tuesday 24th, Registration ... 5.00 P M, Letters 5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ...	Friday. 27th, 1.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS.	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	NOON	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	9.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shaukiwan, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Ping Shan and Santin... ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.75 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P. O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Cantonand Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East	$11.00
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	7.00
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	0.50
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	0.50
Hongkong Hansard Reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	5.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Naval Column	1.00
Wa[illegible]ke Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00
Po[illegible] Obstacles to Missionary Success in China	0.25
T[illegible]k Regulations in China ...	0.25
Missionary Directory, cloth cover	$1.25
Do. paper cover	0.50
Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus.	1.75
Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893...	1.00
Called Out; or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe ...	2.00
Plan of the West River	1.00
" " " Victoria	1.70
" " " Kowloon...	0.75
" " " Peak	0.75
" " " New Territory	0.70
Power of Attorney Form	0.25
Mail Tables for 1914, on card	0.30
Do. on paper	0.20

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 18 h

ON LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...	3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..	3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...	3/5
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/5
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	413½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	450½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	79½
Credits, at 60 days' sight ...	—
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	220
Bank Bills, on demand ...	220½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	220
Bank Bills, on demand	220½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand ...	150½
ON MANILA.—On demand—Peso ...	161
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand ...	142½
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	187½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	2½% p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	2 7 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	46½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..	$ 5.90
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$42..0
BAR SILVER, per oz	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces...	$0.00	Premium
Hongkong ...10 " ...	$0 02	Discount
Canton .....20 " ...	$3.60	"
Canton .....10 "	$0 00	"

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Wednesday, Dec. 25th:—
Christmas Day.
Thursday, Dec. 26th:—
Boxing Day.
Friday, Dec. 27th:—
Noon—China Light & Power Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE $5

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE

IDEAL XMAS GIFTS:

CIGARS.

Golofina Perfectos

$5.00 per box of 25.

CIGARETTES.

Commander Virginia

$1.00 per tin of 50.

TOBACCO.

GARRICK MIXTURE

$1.60 per ¼ lb. tin.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

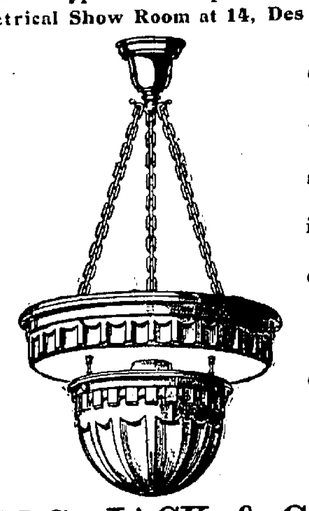
This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "MAJESTIC" RADIATOR

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

27

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	" 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1918. 1693

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	(Francs 65,000,000
PAID UP "	" 32,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)	
Chairman of the Board of Directors	André Berthelot
General Manager	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking	
Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Général pourfavoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 26th, 1918 [147

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)...	2,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,	5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Maganer.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, August 30th 1918. [600

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. [41

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | F. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised	Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	"	1,125,000
Paid-up	"	562,500
Reserve Fund	"	650,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay	Gallo	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, May 20th, 1916. [867

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.